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4. Prices. All coin items are priced in \$ US and £ Sterling. The official price is the price in \$ US. The £ Sterling price is guaranteed for the first two weeks after distribution but is thereafter subject to change due to currency fluctuations. Book prices are in \$ US only and are subject to change without prior notice due to exchange rate fluctuations and changes in our cost.

5. Sales Tax. Pennsylvania residents must add 6% sales tax.

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7. Payment. Coin orders will be sent on seven day approval to established customers; new customers are required to send payment or furnish satisfactory trade references prior to delivery. Book orders should be paid in advance. For payments made to the Pennsylvania office, please make checks payable to CNG; these checks must be in \$ US drawn on a US bank. For payments to the London office, please make checks payable to Seaby Coins; these checks must in £ Sterling drawn on a UK bank (or Eurocheques up to a maximum of £700). You are responsible for any bank charges made by your bank and these should be added to the amount of the invoice. Payment may be made by credit card (Visa, Mastercard (Access) or American Express) by sending all raised information.

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9. London Book Sales. A selection of our most popular titles is available for inspection and purchase at our London gallery: Seaby Coins, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DB, telephone (0171) 495-1888. However, all London purchases must be collected in person. No orders will be sent out from London.

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To our old and new customers alike, welcome to the world of Classical Numismatic Group and her affiliated company Seaby Coins. Our operations are under the management of our two senior directors: Victor England manages the Pennsylvania office while Eric McFadden brings direction to the London office. As this issue of the *Review* is being distributed to our full mailing list, we would like to take this opportunity to give you, our readers, a little background about ourselves.



For the past twenty-one years we have been quietly building a full-service numismatic company dedicated to serving the needs of our customers in the fields of ancient, world and British numismatics. When you become a customer of our firm, we hope that it is for the long term. The passion behind collecting coins manifests itself over many years. We are here to help you build your collection at reasonable prices, to offer the books and supplies that help increase your knowledge and understanding of the field, and to help you sell either individual pieces that no longer fit your collecting patterns, or when the time comes, to help you sell your entire collection.

For those of you who have never had the opportunity to visit us in Lancaster, Pennsylvania let us tell you a little about our operation here. The home of *Classical Numismatic Group* is a onetime farmhouse, built in the mid 1850's. During its 140 years, this rambling three story structure served first as a private residence and later as an antique gallery. Now, we have every bit of space filled with our offices, library, new and used book inventory, and shipping department. We still have room for expansion, though, in the original brick barn behind the house.

Our numismatic staff includes six specialists (Barry, Kerry, Peter, John, Eric and Victor) who have over 150 years of combined numismatic experience. Accounting, mailing and general operations in Lancaster are handled by Cathy, Julie, Carol, Karen and Lou. If you are ever in the area, please give us a call and come by for a visit. In any given month we see numerous customers and dealers who are visiting or happen to find themselves in the area. From Lancaster we research and produce all of the company catalogues. With four auctions and two *Reviews* a year, it seems we are constantly in production for one project or another.

Assisting our operations in California is Dr. Larry Adams. Larry, an active collector for over thirty years, joined us in 1995 as our west coast representative. Larry puts in appearances on behalf of the company at club meetings and shows in California on a regular basis. In addition, he attends almost all of the international shows in the United States. Larry's expertise in European and near eastern coins is a welcome addition to our numismatic resources.

Several years ago, we had the opportunity to take over the operations of the coin department of B.A. Seaby Ltd in London. From this opportunity emerged our London operation under the name of *Seaby Coins*. The London office is under the direction and numismatic guidance of Eric, who acts as our regular representative and buyer in the European marketplace. Eric is aided by Johanna, and Tina in keeping order in the day to day operations. From our office on Old Bond Street, we have a window on the world. London is a favorite destination of many of our customers wherever they might be based. In any given week it is not unusual for us to see customers from as far away as Australia, America, the Orient or the Continent. If you are planning on being in London sometime this year, make it a point to stop by and say hello to Eric and the rest of the staff.

Again, let us extend warm greetings to all of you. We hope you are able to find the time to enjoy this issue of the *Review*. Classical numismatics, by its nature, is a specialized field that sets us apart from the rush and pressures of day-to-day life. We invite you to take the time to learn and study about our numismatic heritage.

RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

PUBLICATIONS:

The Celator. Editor - Steven A. Sayles. P.O. Box 123, Lodi, WI 53555. Monthly magazine for ancient and medieval coinage. Subscription rates: \$27.00 per year (second class) for US; \$30 for Canada, \$48 per year (airmail) to all other addresses.

Minerva: *The International Review of Ancient Art & Archaeology.* Editor-in-Chief: Jerome M. Eisenberg. Aurora Publications, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DB, England. Published bi-monthly. Subscription rates: £18 in U.K., £20 (\$33) elsewhere.

ORGANIZATIONS:

American Numismatic Association. 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279. Adult membership (including a subscription to **The Numismatist**) \$26.00 per year plus \$6 bookkeeping fee first year only). \$28.00 to addresses outside the US.

American Numismatic Society. Broadway at 155th St., New York, NY 10032. \$40.00 one year membership fee (\$30.00 for full time students). Includes *American Journal of Numismatics* - yearly publication with excellent scholarly articles.

Society for Ancient Numismatics (SAN). P.O. Box 4095, Panorama City, CA 91412-4095. Membership includes subscription to SAN - the journal of the society. Write to SAN Secretary for application and dues information.

Classical Numismatic Society of the Delaware Valley. P.O. Box 1871, Brick, NJ 08723. For information write to Phil DeVici. Meets on the 2nd Saturday of each month.

Classical & Medieval Numismatic Society. P.O. Box 956, Station B, Willowdale, Ontario Canada M2K 2T6. Membership \$25 / Students \$15. Bi-monthly newsletter THE ANVIL, annual journal THE PICUS.

Numismatics International. P.O. Box 670013, Dallas, TX 75367-0013. Membership dues (including subscription to monthly NI Bulletin.) \$15.00 annually. Seniors over 70 - \$10.00 annually.

Royal Numismatic Society. For information write to: N.G. Rhodes, c/o RNS, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG, England.

Swiss Numismatic Society: For information write to: Swiss Numismatic Society, Niederdorfstrasse 43, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

COINS (AND BOOKS) WANTED

If you have coins to sell, either a few pieces or an entire collection, we want to buy. As one of the largest dealers in Ancient, Medieval and British coins, we must buy constantly to supply our customers. We need your coins, and we will pay top prices for them.

If you prefer to sell at auction, we also offer you the alternative of consigning to one of our frequent sales. Our carefully researched and illustrated catalogues are distributed to thousands of active buyers throughout the world, assuring you that your coins will receive wide exposure and competitive bidding. Our commission rates are reasonable, our settlements prompt, and you will find our staff a delight to deal with by phone, mail, or in person.

If you have considered selling your numismatic library, you will be pleasantly surprised at the prices we can obtain for you. We can either purchase outright or place your books in one of our highly successful auctions of numismatic literature.

We will be pleased to discuss the best method of sale based on your individual needs. If your collection warrants, we will travel to see you. When you are thinking of selling, please contact one of the following:

- In Lancaster, Kerry Wetterstrom
- In London, Eric McFadden

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GROUP, INC. UPCOMING AUCTION SCHEDULE

June 6-7, 1996

New York International Public Sale CNG 38
Sale closed for consignments.

September 18, 1996 CNG 39

Fall Mail Bid Sale
Consignment Deadline: June 1, 1996

December 4, 1996 CNG 40

New York International Public Sale
Consignment Deadline: September 1, 1996

March 19, 1997 CNG 41

Spring Mail Bid Sale
Consignment Deadline: December 1, 1996

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We attend major auctions of classical coins in the USA and Europe. May we include you among the customers we represent? We offer full service for auction bidders:

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- Conscientious execution of bids
- Friendly personal service

Our charge is a reasonable 5% commission on purchases. Contact Victor England in Lancaster or Eric McFadden in London.

CNG SHOW & AUCTION SCHEDULE

During the next year, we plan to attend about 25 events. We look forward on these occasions to meeting new customers as well as seeing old friends. We hope you will be able to stop and say hello when we come to your area of the world.

April 1996- December 1996

March 29-31, 1996

C.I.C.F. Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers
From 10AM Daily.

April 19-21, 1996

Santa Clara Show, Santa Clara Convention Center
From 10AM Daily.

June 6-7, 1996

Auction 38, with the New York International

June 7-9, 1996

New York International, 1 World Trade Center
From 10AM Daily.

June 27, 1996

Sydney, Australia - Private showing
Invitation only - contact office.

July 5-7, 1996

Melbourne, Australia - Melbourne Coin Show
From 10AM Daily.

August 12-18, 1996

ANA Convention. Denver, Colorado
From 10AM Daily.

September 5-8, 1996

Boston International. Swissotel, 1 Ave de Lafayette
From 10AM Daily.

September 14, 1996

Cumberland Show. London, England.
From 9:30AM.

September 18, 1996

Auction 39 closes at 5PM.

September 28, 1996

Philadelphia Ancient and Foreign Show.
From 10AM.

October 11-12, 1996

COINEX. London, England
From 9:30AM Daily,

December 4, 1996

Auction 40 with the New York International

December 5-8, 1996

New York International, 1 World Trade Center

Classical Numismatic Group publications.....



Classical Numismatic Group issues a variety of publications each year. The *Classical Numismatic Review*, which you are currently reading, is published twice a year, in April, and November. The *Review* is packed with club and trade information, articles, book reviews, information about our company, a small selection of highlights from inventory, a full selection of special coin offerings and a complete listing of books and supplies that we offer for sale. This publication is mailed and distributed to over 10,000 customers worldwide. All other customers receive it by bulk mail. In addition to the *Review*, we also publish four Classical Numismatic Group Auctions a year. These sales offer thousands of coins and books for sale at mail and public auction. If you are a serious buyer of Ancient, World or British coins, you should be receiving these catalogues.

Of the fifteen thousand customers in our database, well over four thousand are currently receiving our auction catalogues as well as all the *Reviews*; the rest of you are only receiving this standard *Review* once or twice a year. Would you prefer to be receiving this publication and others that we produce on a more regular basis? How do you become an active customer? The simplest method is to subscribe. Our subscription rates (\$75/£50 for US, Canada and UK, \$150/£100 for the rest of the world) only offset a portion of our actual postage and printing costs. Subscription information is included on the order form. The second method is just as easy. Spend at least \$300/£200 with us in this issue and we'll send you our full compliment of catalogues for 1996. If you spend \$750/£500 or more with us in 1996, we'll send you our publications at no charge in 1997.

Selling Your Coins Through Auction

Are you thinking of selling part or all of your collection? If so, then we would like to help you! Over the last nine years we have established a reputation of being one of the leading auction houses in the world for ancient, medieval and modern world coinage. We have worked hard to earn this reputation by representing both sellers and buyers with total honesty, integrity and confidentiality.

Whether you have one coin or 1,000 coins that you want to sell, we can help you achieve the maximum market price for your coins. All you have to do is give either of our offices a quick call and we can discuss your needs and tailor an auction plan (or an outright purchase if necessary) that will help you with the orderly and efficient disposal of your coin collection via one of our fully-illustrated catalogues.

We hold four auctions per year and have done so on a consistent basis since 1989. We have two mail bid sales each year, one in March and the other in September, and we have two public auctions each year in conjunction with the New York International Numismatic Conventions (June and December), the leading ancient and world coinage conventions in the world. You can rest assured that if we tell you that we are having a March mail bid sale or a public auction in conjunction with the December New York International Numismatic Convention, then the sale will take place on a timely basis, not delayed by one excuse or another!

The combined mailing list of Classical Numismatic Group and its subsidiary, Seaby Coins, is one of the strongest collector-based mailing lists in the world (over fifteen thousand names strong). We mail our fully-illustrated catalogues to over four thousand active collectors in over thirty countries, and our typical sale receives over one thousand bid sheets (an industry high 25% return rate on catalogues mailed)! This means that the highest possible number of col-

lectors will see your coins and have the opportunity to bid on them. And these collectors specialize in ancient and world coins assuring that your collection is exposed to the proper audience.

We offer competitive commission rates to the seller, a 10% buyer's fee, prompt settlement terms, complete insurance coverage on your collection once it is in our possession and some of the best researched and illustrated sale catalogues in the business. And we specialize in specialized collections!



CNG Auction 36, held recently in conjunction with the December, 1995 New York International Numismatic Convention, featured the Fred B. Shore Collection of Parthian Coins, the "Araratian Collection" of Armenian Coins, and the Joseph A. Byers Estate Collection of Papal Coins. All three of these specialized collections were highlighted by many individual pieces breaking price records (see below for just a few of these coins)! But don't let these important coins fool you! We are just as adept at selling your one hundred dollar Roman denarius as your twenty thousand dollar gold aureus. In fact we are one of the few auction houses to consistently feature coins in the \$100 to \$500 range in our catalogues. Many other firms simply just place them in bulk lots and hope that dealers buy them on the floor to avoid any returns. Our goal is to help you realize the most for your coins and we do so by individually lotting as many of them as possible. This also pleases our collectors as it gives them the opportunity to buy the individual coin that they have been searching for and not a quantity of coins, most of which they will have to sell themselves.

If you have been seriously considering selling any or all of your collection, then please call us or write to us so that we can start discussing the proper sale and presentation of your important collection through a CNG auction venue!

At auction CNG gets results ...

...A few prices from December 1995



1. **PARTHIAN KINGS.** Arsakes I. 238-211 BC. AR Drachm (4.09 gm). Beardless bust right wearing bashlik, earring visible / Archer seated left on throne holding bow, legend ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ format 1. Shore 1 (this coin); Sellwood 1.1. EF. Extremely rare.

Estimated at \$5000. Realized \$22,000.



AV

702. **Abbasids.** al Mutawakkil. AH 241 (855/856 AD). AV Dinar (3.73 gm). Dabil mint. Good VF, light scratches on reverse. Rare.

Estimated at \$2500. Realized \$4840.



1164. **ITALY, Papal States.** Sixtus V. 1588. AR Piastra (32.18 gm). SYXSTVS V PON MAX AN IIII, bust left wearing stole / IN TE SITIO, St. Francis kneeling, receiving the stigmata. Muntoni II pg.83, 7var.; CNI XVI pg.97, 131; Berman 1313. Toned EF, obverse slightly double struck, superb reverse.

Estimated at \$1750. Realized \$4400.



AV

1604. **George III.** 1819. AV Sovereign. St. George and the Dragon. Seaby 3785. Fine, gilt, ex jewelry. The rarest date 19th century sovereign, and the second finest example known. Royal Mint records indicate that 3,574 sovereigns were struck in 1819. This recent discovery is the fourth specimen known, and like three out of the four, has evidence of being used in jewelry. In Spink Auction 90 (1992, lot 334), the finest example, a near VF, sold for £15,500. Of the other two specimens, the first is holed and gilt and the third piece, found in 1982, shows heavy mount marks. Accompanied by a letter from the IBSCC confirming authenticity.

Estimated at \$10,000. Realized \$19,800.



1728. **BRUTTIUM, The Brettii.** Circa 215-205 BC. Æ Sextans (14.65 gm). Helmeted head of Ares left; helmet decorated with griffin, thunderbolt below Ares / BPETTIΩN, Hera Hoplosmia advancing right, holding oval shield with both hands, spear over left shoulder; torch right. SNG ANS 96; Scheu 39; Pfeiler 28. EF with attractive dark brown patina. Ex Garrett Collection (Bank Leu-NFA, October 16-18, 1984), lot 108.

Estimated at \$1000. Realized \$2420.



1852. **THRACE, Abdera.** Circa 411-386 BC. AR Tetradrachm (12.67 gm). ΑΒΔΗ, griffin seated left; cicada before / ΕΠΙΦΙΑΛ-ΔΟΣ, Herakles seated left on rock which is draped with lion's skin, holding club on right knee. May 395 (A277/P321). Toned EF. Very rare.

Estimated at \$10,000. Realized \$11,550.



2174. **JUDAEA.** First Jewish War. Year 2 (67 AD). AR Shekel (14.13 gm). "Shekel of Israel", chalice with eight beads along rim / "Jerusalem the Holy", sprig of three pomegranates. AJC II pg.260, 8; Hendin 121. Choice EF.

Estimated at \$2000. Realized \$3080.



AV

2425. **SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.** 193-211 AD. AV Aureus (7.11 gm). Struck 202 AD. SEVER P AVG P M TR P X COS III, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / FELICITAS SAECVLII, facing draped bust of Julia Domna; Caracalla on left facing right, laureate and draped, Geta on right facing left, bare head, draped and cuirassed. RIC IV 181c; BMCRE 380 var.; Cohen 5; Hill 542. Lightly toned, EF. Very Rare. Ex Christies, (October 8, 1985), The Property of a Lady, lot 142. Struck to celebrate Septimius' 10th year of imperial power (decennalia), Septimius presents his entire imperial family, including his wife and his two heirs Caracalla and Geta. The remarkable bust of Domna is one of the first facing portraits in Roman coinage.

Estimated at \$17,500. Realized \$22,000.

The Classical Numismatic Group

presents

in conjunction with the

New York International

Auction 38

June 6 & 7, 1996



Order your catalogue today
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Order as item # CNG 38

Selections from our inventory.....

We have set aside fourteen choice and interesting coins from our inventory. This selection will give you some idea of the quality and breadth of items we currently stock. With our extensive network of contacts throughout America, Europe and the middle east, we are constantly acquiring new and interesting coins for your consideration. If there is a specific series that you think is outside our area, we may surprise you. If you are looking for a coin that was struck in Europe, the middle east or India any time from the beginnings of coinage in the 7th century BC up until the start of the 19th century, let us know what you are looking for.

GREEK GOLD

MACEDON, Alexander III. 336-323 BC. AV Distater (16.81 gm). Attic standard. Aegae mint. Helmeted head of Athena right in crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with a serpent to the right / Nike standing left holding wreath and ship's mast, thunderbolt in field, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right. Price 191; Müller 5. Choice EF, underlying luster in the devices.
Item #21-101. \$12000/£8000

Alexander's distaters were the heaviest gold coins produced by the Greeks up to that time. They were probably coined as part of a large donative issue with associated fractional denominations and a corresponding issue in the name of Philip II, Alexander's father. The distater, as the largest denomination in Alexander's name, was coined to bolster support for his succession as the ruling sovereign. The distribution of these large coins helped insure the success of the anti-Persian campaign proposed by Philip II to the Hellenes whose support was vital for the stability of Alexander's role as leader of this great mission.

IONIA, Miletos. Before 575 BC. EL Stater (13.90 gm). Milesian standard. Lion reclining left, head reverted, within rectangular frame containing smaller rectangles evenly spaced / Central oblong punch containing fox running left with three pellets, square punch containing stellate pattern, square punch containing stag's head. Boston MFA 1882; Kraay-Hirmer 591; Weidauer 126. Very Fine. Rare.
Item # 21-102 \$4500/£3000

Literary tradition ascribes the origin of coinage to the kings of Lydia. The tradition, buttressed by limited archaeological studies, does confirm Asia Minor as the place of origin, most likely Lydia or Ionia, and a date somewhere around 650 BC. The alloy used, a mixture of gold and silver and known as electrum, was based upon a natural ore found in nugget form in the many river-beds of the region. The earliest true types, such as the horse and lionhead types may have developed from the use of personal seals. These devices later took on the characteristics of civic symbols. In the earliest period little definitive proof exists to link these designs with specific cities. The most secure form of classification employed to date has been by weight standard, based on two major used standards. The Milesian standard, with a stater of circa 14 grams, saw circulation in Lydia and parts of Ionia. The Phokaic standard of circa 16 grams was used in Mysia and parts of Ionia. The intrinsic value of electrum, even down to the 1/96th stater and smaller denominations, was too high for use in everyday commerce. Early coinage, such as this rare Milesian stater must have been used in a large mercantile or government transaction or possibly as a donative to a religious foundation. The Artemesian deposits found at the temple of Artemis at Ephesos are examples of the latter.



#21-101



#21-102

The first gold Oktadrachm



#21-103

EGYPT, Kings of. Ptolemy II Philadelphos. 285-246 BC. ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Series. Struck circa 265 BC. AV Oktadrachm or Mnaieion (27.75 gm). Anepigraphic conjoined busts of Ptolemy I and Berenike I / Conjoined busts of Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II, ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above. Svoronos 934; Troxell ANSMN 28, page 60; Davesne, *Trésors et Circulation Monétaire en Anatolie Antique* (Paris, 1994), page 39. Good VF. Extremely rare with only a handful of known specimens, most apparently in museums. Item #21-103 \$16500/£11000

Circa 265/264 BC a spectacular commemorative coinage was introduced, bearing the portraits of Ptolemy I and Berenike, his wife, on one side and Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II, his wife and sister on the other side. This coinage is commonly referred as the Theon Adelphon series, a name derived from the inscription found on the coins. Much of this new series was produced by removing earlier coinage from circulation and melting it down for striking.

One normally encounters this coin with the Theon Adelphon legend split between obverse and reverse. Troxell, Davesne and Lorber (in her upcoming work on Ptolemaic coins) have all argued successfully for this being the inception coin for this series. Few of these early pieces have survived and one must surmise that most saw the melting pot.

ROMAN GOLD

TITUS, 79-81 AD. AV Aureus (7.12 gm). IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG PM, laureate head right / TRP IX IMP XV COS VIII PP, dolphin entwined around anchor. RIC II 26a. VF, some underlying luster. Item # 21-104 \$3300/£2200

79 AD saw the disastrous eruption of Mount Vesuvius. This eruption caused Titus to spend time in Campania to help restore the region. While he was away from Rome, a devastating fire destroyed much of central Rome and the city was struck by plague. As a result, the Senate decreed a special supplication to the gods in the form of a sellisternium where a banquet was served in the company of images of the gods set out on thrones. A series of coins was struck to note this event. The above coin depicts a dolphin (symbol of Neptune) entwined around an anchor.



#21-104

PLOTINA, wife of Trajan. Circa 118 AD. AV Aureus (6.95 gm). PLOTINA AVG IMP TRAIANI, diademed and draped bust right / CAES AVG GERM DAC COS VI PP, Vesta seated left holding palladium and sceptre. RIC II 728 (Trajan). Near VF. Extremely rare. Item # 21-105 \$12000/£8000

Plotina was married to Trajan for many years before his elevation to the throne. Though she bore no children, Hadrian was a favorite of hers. She helped his rise to power and, according to rumor, was instrumental in having him adopted (or in falsifying documents to prove he had been). Plotina was famed for her simplicity, dignity and virtue.



#21-105

HADRIAN. 117-138 AD. AV Aureus (7.25 gm). Struck 121 AD. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PM TRP COS III, naked Hercules seated on shield and cuirass, holding club and distaff. RIC II 55; BMC 97. Good VF, some underlying luster. Rare reverse depiction. Item # 21-106 \$6000/£4000

This interesting reverse gives little clue to its significance. Other issues of the period depicting Hercules have been tied by Foss to the dedication of a Temple to Hercules of Gades on the banks of the Tiber. Hercules of Gades was the patron deity of Trajan's and Hadrian's native country.



#21-106

THEODOSIUS II. 402-450 AD. AV Solidus (4.47 gm). Constantinopolis mint. DN THEODOSIVS PF AVG, helmeted, three-quarter facing bust of Theodosius with spear over far shoulder / IMP XXXXII COS XVII PP, Constantinopolis seated left holding globus cruciger, star in left field, COMOB in exergue. RIC X 291. FDC. Exceptional strike for issue. Item #21-107 \$1500/£1000

Theodosius was emperor of the Eastern division of the Empire. In contrast to the great political upheavals in the West, the Eastern Empire enjoyed comparative peace for the long reign of Theodosius. He was responsible for the legal code known as Codex Theodosianus.

DARK AGES

MEROVINGIAN. National issue of Orléans, moneyer Angiulfus. 7th Century AD. AV Tremissis (1.23 gm). Diademed head right, AVILANIS / ANG+VGFU around cross ancrée. MEC 462 variety; Prou 636 variety. Choice EF. Item #21-108 \$2250/£1500

The Franks were a west German people who carried on the work of the Roman outposts throughout much of western Europe. The Merovingian dynasty descends from the legendary Merovech, Clovis (481-511), who divided his Kingdom amongst his four sons. One of these Kingdoms was at Orléans. Merovingian coinage comes down to us today in many varieties, with few examples of any one type surviving.

BYZANTINE EMPIRE

Justinian II, 2nd reign. 705-711 AD. AV Solidus (4.36 gm). Constantinople mint. dN IHS CHS REX REGNATVM, bust of Christ facing wearing pallium and colobrium, cross behind head; book of Gospels in left hand, right raised in benediction / dN IVSTINIANVS ET TIBERIVS PP, half-length busts of Justinian and Tiberius holding between them cross potent on two steps. SB 1414; DIC III 2a. Lustrous superb EF. Item #21-109 \$975/£650

The portrait of Christ on the coins of Justinian II is believed to be a close representation of the historical Jesus. Breckenridge, in his study of the numismatic iconography of Justinian II states that this portrait derives from early Palestinian or Syrian sources.

WORLD OF ISLAM

ARAB-BYZANTINE. al-Walid I. EL Solidus (3.54 gm). Spania mint. Indiction year XI (AH 94 = 712/713 AD). Star, inscription around / INdC XI, inscription around. Walker page 74, 181. VF. Very Rare. Item #21-110 \$2750/£1800

The first Muslim coins in Spain and North Africa were modelled on a Byzantine prototype that had been struck at Carthage some hundred years prior. The earliest issues bore busts of Heraclius and his son Heraclius Constantine. This later issue still has a flan similar to the issue of Carthage, though the Islamic designs had replaced the earlier types.



#21-107



#21-108



#21-109



#21-110

WORLD



#21-111



#21-112



#21-113



#21-114

ITALY, Naples. Alfonso I of Aragon. 1442-1458. AV Alfonsino (5.26 gm). DNS M ADIVTOR ET EGO DESP INI ME, armoured knight on horseback right / +ALFONSVSD G R ARAGON SICI VL FA, shield bearing the arms of Aragon, Naples, Jerusalem and Hungary. Pannutti 2; CNI 48 variety. Near EF. A classic design.

Item #21-111

\$3900 / £2600

An important change in the coinage of Naples was effected by Alfonso I (the Magnanimous) in 1442. Alfonso, King of Aragon, made good on his claims to Naples, setting aside René I of Anjou. A strong corn crop, combined with a famine in North Africa enriched the coffers of Naples, enabling Alfonso to reintroduce gold coinage in the south of Italy for the first time in over a hundred years.

BRITAIN

CELTIC TRIBES. The Trinovantes, Cunobeline. 10-43 AD. AV Stater (5.34 gm). CA - MV either side of grain ear / CVNO below prancing horse right. Seaby 208; Van Arsdell 1931. Choice EF.

Item #21-112

\$1500 / £1000

Cunobeline, the 'Cymbeline' of Shakespeare guided the Trinovantes through a period of great expansion. He is mentioned by several Roman historians though he died shortly before the Roman conquest. His capital was at Camulodunum (Colchester).

RICHARD II. 1377-1399. AV Noble (7.66 gm). London mint, lettering 1, double saltire stops. RICRD D G REX ANGL Z FRANC D HYB Z AQT, half-length figure of King facing in ship, holding sword and shield / IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT (*But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went His way - Luke iv. 30*), floriated cross, R in centre. Seaby 1655; North 1302. Very Fine. Scarce.

Item #21-113

\$2600 / £1725

The noble was introduced by Richard's grandfather, Edward III. It quickly became the central coin for commercial transactions with many of them flowing to the Continent due to their good quality of gold. Later Flemish coins would imitate the design.

HENRY VIII. 1509-1547. AV Half Sovereign (6.10 gm). Southwark mint. Third coinage, 1544-1547. HENRIC 8 DEI GRA REX AGL FRA Z HIB REX, King enthroned holding orb and sceptre, rose at feet / IHESUS AVTM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT, crowned shield, E below, supported by lion and dragon. Seaby 2297; North 1828. Choice VF. A better strike than normal for this crude issue.

Item #21-114

\$1500 / £1000

By 1542 Henry VIII had squandered the fortunes so carefully amassed by his father. He was searching for new sources of revenue. He found the answer in the debasement of his coins. His gold coinage declined in fineness from 23 carats to 20 carats during his third coinage.

Hunting for that special coin....

If you are hunting for an esoteric Byzantine rarity, trying to complete your twelve caesars set, looking for a piece for jewelry, hunting for information on a specific coin, seeking some long out of print book, give us a try. Many pieces come through our offices every month. Some are set aside for auction, others are wholesaled on, many are offered privately to our customers. We like it when we can directly offer a coin to a customer without having to go to the ends of the earth to find him. We are only a phone call away. For specific requests address your calls to Peter Lampinen or Barry Murphy at the Lancaster office. They usually have a pretty good idea of what we have in stock. Good hunting !!!

Coins of the Greek World

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of all the titles we offer, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics, useful for every collector's library.

A word about book prices in this catalogue. Books are priced in dollars only. We only sell books by mail out of the United States office. If you prefer to pay in £ sterling, please phone our London office for the current exchange rate. We recommend you purchase Seaby titles in the U.K. from your local bookseller. If you are in London, all Seaby titles can be purchased over the counter at Seaby Coins at 14 Old Bond Street.

Carradice, Ian. **Greek Coins**. 1995. 112 pages, illustrated throughout, 4 color plates, card covers. A chronological look at the development of Greek coinage, from the first electrum coins of the sixth century to the first century. An enjoyable read, great for the beginning collector and even the most advanced numismatist will learn something from this book.

Order as item # (GR277) \$19.95

Davis, Norman and Colin M. Kraay. **The Hellenistic Kingdoms**. 1980 reprint. Hardbound. 296 pages, 104 plates, maps, genealogical tables, glossary, bibliography and index. An historical survey of the leading Hellenistic dynasties that produced coinage. An invaluable background for anyone interested in royal Hellenistic coinage. Out of print.

Order as item # (GR153) \$35.00

Jenkins, G.K. **Coins in History - Ancient Greek Coins**. 1990. Hardbound. 182 pages. Numerous color and black-and-white illustrations. The updated second edition of this popular book. With new scholarship integrated by Dr. Price of the British Museum and Peter Clayton, this work provides an accurate and informative survey of Greek coinage. Excellent for the beginner, essential for the advanced collector.

Order as item # (GR104) \$75.00

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 1. Europe**. 1978. Hardbound. 316 pages. Alphabets, maps, historical outline, values, numerous illustrations. 3300 + coin types listed. Now back in print.

Order as item # (GR102) \$60.00

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 2. Asia & Africa**. 1979. Hardbound. 446 pages. Alphabets, maps, historical outline, values, numerous illustrations. 3500 + coin types listed. A must have for any collector.

Order as item # (GR103) \$60.00

A Cataloguing Note

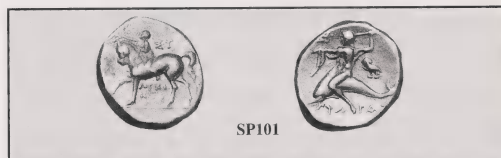
Throughout the Greek section we have used the abbreviation GCV I and GCV II. These refer to the two Seaby titles

Greek Coins & Their Values, Volumes I and II.

Magna Graecia

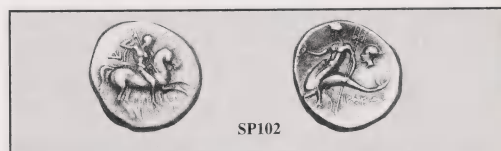
Calabria, Tarentum

Ancient Tarentum, located on the heel of the boot of Italy, had as its mythical founder Taras, son of Poseidon. Washed overboard by a storm at sea, Taras was rescued by a dolphin and put ashore at the site of what would become the largest and wealthiest port city in Magna Graecia. The prosaic reality being that the city was settled by Lakedaimonians around 708 BC, whose military skills were put to good use in creating a potent army that defended the city's interests in the internecine conflicts of southern Italy. Tarentum's cavalry was held in great esteem and was most likely the inspiration for the horseman on the obverse of its coins, although the later horsemen are also seen as participants in civic or agonistic games. By the 4th century BC the city was sunk in opulent decadence, and dependent on a series of foreign "benefactors" to retain its status. First Archidamos, then Alexander of Epiros and Pyrrhos all were engaged to defend the city. Nonetheless, by 272 BC Tarentum had fallen into the Roman sphere of influence. In a final burst of independence the city joined other southern Italian cities in supporting Hannibal in his campaigns against Rome. Although relegated to a reduced status of a Roman colony after Hannibal's defeat, Tarentum remained a notable city to the end of the classical period. The boy and dolphin staters or *nomoi* of Tarentum were a workhorse currency of southern Italy, circulating across the Mediterranean along the sea-borne trade routes controlled by the city.



CALABRIA, Tarentum. Circa 272-235 BC. AR Nomos. Youth on horseback left, he crowns horse with laurel wreath / Taras on dolphin, brandishing trident; small owl to right. GCV I 374; Vlasto 836; Brunetti 12. VF or better.

Order as item # (SP101) \$225/£150



CALABRIA, Tarentum. Circa 272-235 BC. AR Nomos. Nude warrior on horseback, (hippakontist), spearing downward, two spears and shield behind / Taras on dolphin, holding kantharos and trident; small head of nymph to right. GCV I 375; Vlasto 877; Brunetti 26. VF or better.

Order as item # (SP102) \$225/£150

Lucania, Metapontum

Metapontum became another prize in the Greek scramble for colonies in southern Italy. Leukippos led a group of Achaean settlers to this town some 24 miles west along the coast from Tarentum in the midst of extremely fertile growing lands. While Tarentum prospered from control of profitable sea trade, Metapontum used its "golden harvest" to assure its supremacy among the cities of the south. Its gift to the sanctuary of Delphi

to negotiate peace terms which included the final evacuation of Sicily.



Order as item # (SP104) \$33/£22

SP103

Order as item # (SP103) \$165/£110

The Punic Wars

SICILY, Syracuse

The Syracusan Tyrants

SP106

Order as item# (SP106) \$975/£650

A Syracusan bronze from the First Punic War.

SICILY, Syracuse. Republic. 214-212 BC. AR 12 Litrai. Helmeted head of Athena left / Artemis standing left, drawing bow, coursing hound at feet; various letters in fields. GCV I 997. Choice EF. Order as item# (SP107) **\$795/£525**



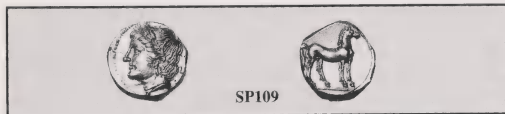
SP108

SICILY, Syracuse. Republic. 214-212 BC. AR 8 Litrai. Helmeted head of Athena left / Winged thunderbolt; various letters in fields. GCV I 1000. Choice EF. Order as item# (SP108) **\$695/£465**

The Carthaginian Counteroffensive Circa 215-205 BC

The Carthaginians, under Himilico, set up headquarters at Agkragas circa 213 BC. From there the Carthaginian counteroffensive was conducted with over 30,000 troops participating during the three year war known as the Second Punic War. Designs for the many issues that make up the Siculo Punic coinage derive their designs from homeland issues of Carthage. It has been debated for many years whether the coins were struck in Carthage or in Sicily. Recent research tends to support the later theory. Hoards from the last several decades indicate that these coins were minted in Sicily, though the die engravers were likely Carthaginians.

We recently acquired a small group of very choice quarter shekels for your consideration. The design of these pieces is strictly North African. The obverse depicts the wreathed head of Tanit, who was the principal goddess of Carthage, taking precedence even over Ba'al. Her Greek equivalent was Demeter and her Asian counterpart Astarte. The reverse bears the traditional horse, which is tied to the foundation legend of Carthage as mentioned by Virgil.



SP109

SICULO PUNIC. Italian mint. Circa 215-205 BC. AR Quarter Shekel (1.80 gm average). Head of Tanit left, wearing pendant earring / Horse standing right on exergual line. SNG Copenhagen (North Africa) 369. Choice EF. Order as item # (SP109) **\$395/£265**

Macedon

The World of Alexander III, the Great 336-323 BC

In the fourth century BC, the European Greek world was made up of numerous fiercely independent city-states. In a period of twenty years, one man, Philip II of Macedon, succeeded in unifying these various regimes under his sole rule. He used diplomacy when possible, but treachery and force when necessary. His contemporaries saw him as anything from a perfidious despot (Demosthenes) to the greatest man Europe had known (Theopompus). One thing is certain: as a general, diplomat and statesman he was virtually unequalled, except perhaps by his own son, Alexander.

Alexander III succeeded his father on the Macedonian throne. In a reign of only thirteen years he was able to accomplish military feats of conquest that stand unequalled to this day. By 330 BC, he was already the acknowledged ruler of an empire that covered a million square miles.

Alexander was more than a military genius. He had studied as a pupil of Aristotle and was familiar not only with strategy and tactics, but mathematics and philosophy, art, literature and theater. At his untimely death at the age of thirty-two, he was king of the Greeks, pharaoh of Egypt, ruler of Persia and king of Asia.

His coinage reflects the immense wealth he accumulated during his conquests. For his silver coinage, Alexander chose universal types that would appeal not only to the Greeks but also to subjects throughout his empire. The obverse, portraying the head of Herakles wearing the skin of the Nemean lion, was a suitable type for a warrior king. Herakles had also appeared on earlier Macedonian issues, for it was through this hero that the Macedonian royal line could claim to be of truly Greek descent. In the east, this figure could be equally identified as the Phoenician Melqart. The reverse type of Zeus enthroned, holding an eagle and a sceptre, marks a continuation of the depiction of Zeus on Philip's coinage, as well as marking Alexander's claim to be leader of the Greek states. To Eastern subjects, Zeus in this pose could be interpreted as the Cilician Baaltars or the Babylonian Marduk.

The Macedonian tetradrachm, like the Athenian tetradrachm before it, became the predominant trade coin of the time. The coinage was issued at mints from one end of Alexander's empire to the other. This coin was so universally recognized that the mintage of coins in the name of Alexander continued in various parts of the Greek world until late in the first century BC, some two hundred years after his death.

There are over four thousand mint symbols for the coinage of Alexander the Great. For many decades the standard work on Alexander's coinage was Müller's publication, written before the turn of the century. However, in 1991, after many years of research the definitive reference on the coins of Alexander III and his half-brother Philip Arrhidaeus was written by Dr. Martin Price, Keeper of Greek Coins at the British Museum. If you are going to collect coins of Alexander the Great, this book is a must for your library.

Price, Martin J. **The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus.** 1991. Two Volumes. 638 pages, 149 plates, over 4000 types listed. Hardbound. General themes, designs, mint periods, over 900 issue marks and monograms cataloged. Designed for easy coin identification. Concordances with Müller and Prokesch-Osten. Essential reference. Composed over a period of many years, this work is the most comprehensive study ever attempted on Alexander the Great. The standard reference for many generations. A must for every numismatic library. Order as item # (GR101) **\$199.00**

Another excellent book that we recommend on the coinage of Alexander and his Successors:

Mørkholm, Grierson & Westermark. **Early Hellenistic Coinage, From the Accession of Alexander to the Peace of Apamea (336-188 BC).** 1991. Hardbound. 294 pages, 4 tables, 6 maps, 45 pages of plates illustrating over 600 coins. First full study of early Hellenistic coinage to be compiled and published. Special attention is given to the coinages of Philip, Alexander and Lysimachus so that they can be confidently attributed to later periods and different regions of the Hellenistic World. Order as item # (GR105) **\$100.00**



MACEDON, Kings of. Alexander III. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Various mints. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus seated left, mint symbols in field, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ in field. Seaby GCV II, 6717 for type. For more specific cataloguing see Price's work. Our selection of coins are all well centered and evenly struck. Average VF.
Order as item # (SP110) **\$225/£150**



MACEDON, Kings of. Alexander III. 336-323 BC. AR Drachm. Struck in various mints across Greece and Asia Minor, during Alexander's lifetime and the succeeding decades. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle and sceptre; varying mint symbols and monograms in fields and below throne. Cf. GCV I 6730, refer to Price for the numerous varieties of Alexander drachms. Average Fine.
Order as item # (SP111) **\$95/£65**

Demetrios Poliorketes — 294-288 BC

Demetrios Poliorketes (the "Besieger") was the son of Antigonos (the "One-eyed"). When barely twenty years old, Demetrios was already in command of a part of his father's army. In 313 BC he was given command of Syria and Phoenicia. This vulnerable southern flank of Antigonos' empire was besieged by Ptolemy I of Egypt in 312 BC. Heavy losses were incurred by Demetrios and valuable territory at Gaza in Palestine was lost. Fortunately, Ptolemy was a cautious aggressor and he soon abandoned his gains and fell back into Egypt. During the next ten years, Demetrios learned his trade as a soldier and naval commander maintaining his father's rule in the Aegean against encroachments by Cassander of Macedon and Ptolemy. In 307 BC, he drove Cassander's forces from Athens, Megara and Chalkis. During this period he built up a powerful navy with the intent of invading Egypt. The essential first step in this plan was the neutralizing of Ptolemy's fleet which was based in Cyprus. In 306 BC, Demetrios set sail with his fleet of 150 ships and landed near Salamis claiming the city as his own. Ptolemy promptly brought his full fleet of over two hundred ships into action. Demetrios applied tactics of land warfare employed by Philip II of Macedon years before, in bringing his ships to bear on Ptolemy's navy. He overwhelmingly defeated Ptolemy's fleet, destroying or capturing all but twenty ships. Demetrios, at the young age of 29, was a proven general on land and sea.

The defeat and death of his father, Antigonos, at the battle of Ipsos in 301 BC left Demetrios without a foothold in Asia Minor, but with some strength in mainland Greece. He continued to struggle with alternate failure and success until 294 BC, when he seized the throne of Macedon after the murder of Alexander V. He was then at the zenith of his power. Demetrios' five year reign (294-288 BC) as King of Macedon was not distinguished.

Far from being concerned with the welfare of his subjects, he regarded Macedonia and Greece only as bases from which to attempt the recovery of former lands of his father's in Asia Minor. Demetrios' past successes and his possession of Macedonia proved to be too much of a menace to his former enemies. Ptolemy of Egypt proceeded to avenge his defeat by undermining Demetrios' naval strength in the Aegean. In 288 BC Pyrrhos of Epeiros formed an alliance with Lysimachos of Thrace to invade Macedon from east and west. The Macedonian army went over to Pyrrhos and he and Lysimachos divided the country between them. Demetrios fled to Asia Minor hoping to rally support. He was captured by Seleukos of Syria, and died in comfortable captivity five years later.

Demetrios' father, Antigonos, never issued coins in his own name but issued coins in the name of Alexander throughout his life. It was only after the defeat and death of Antigonos at the battle of Ipsos in 301 BC that Demetrios began to issue coins in his own name. Shortly after that, Demetrios relocated to Salamis in Cyprus. There he found his mother Stratonike, who had fled from Cilicia with all the treasure she could lay her hands on. Demetrios set out energetically to re-establish his position. He also made significant changes in his coinage. In the period of great despair after Ipsos, Demetrios had to recall his earlier success in order to show his unbroken spirit and proclaim his intention of continuing the fight. Cases of conscious propaganda in Greek coin types are rare, but one of the coins he produced was a **masterpiece of propaganda** that has come down to us today as one of the classic Greek coin types.

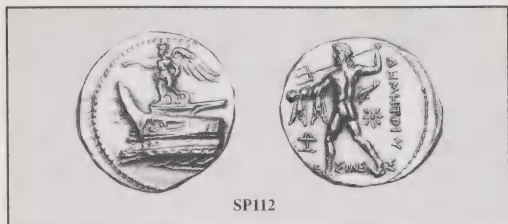
The obverse of this coin depicts Nike on the prow of a ship facing left. She stands with open wings, her right leg advanced and the drapery blowing back from it. In her right hand she raises a trumpet to her mouth and in her left hand, which is at her side, she holds a stylis (a mast). The prow is decorated with an eye. The exuberant obverse type commemorates Demetrios' sensational victory over Ptolemy at Salamis. The statue of Nike shown on the obverse is presumed to be a depiction of a statue erected by Demetrios to celebrate this victory. This statue has been connected with one of the greatest art works of antiquity, the Nike of Samothrace in the Louvre. Though the general opinion is now that the statue is somewhat later in date, and there is no direct connection between them, this does not exclude the possibility of the coin type having served as an inspiration or model for the statue.

The reverse shows Poseidon striding to the left, viewed partly from the back with his left leg advanced. He is naked with the ends of his chlamys hanging from his left arm which is thrust out before him. In his raised right arm he wields a trident. In the fields are various symbols and monograms and the legend ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. The wonderful striding Poseidon, rendered in purely Hellenistic style, alludes to Demetrios' mastery of the sea. Poseidon, the god of the sea was the natural patron of Demetrios. Demetrios' future depended upon the strength of his navy - for this he would call upon his patron, Poseidon, for protection. His past as well as was decided by the fortunes of his fleet and his depiction of Poseidon on this coin boasts that Poseidon had already rendered his assistance at the naval battle of Salamis.

In the autumn of 294 BC, Demetrios found himself ruler of Macedonia. Macedonia, long rich in gold and silver mines, had two active mints in 294 BC - Pella and Amphipolis. He took immediate advantage of the region's rich mineral resources, producing coins from both mints.

Due to a recent purchase we are able to offer a tremendous selection of mint state coins struck in 294-293 BC from the mints of Pella and Amphipolis in Macedon. Coins from both of these mints employed Demetrios' wonderful propaganda design introduced some five years earlier at Salamis. Demetrios was

proud of his conquests and as King of the Macedonians, he wanted them to be aware of his former successes and greatness.



SP112

MACEDON, Kings of. Demetrios Poliorketes. 294-288 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Series 1. 294-293 BC. Pella mint. Winged Nike standing left on prow / Naked Poseidon standing left brandishing trident and holding chlamys. Newell, *The Coinages of Demetrios Poliorketes*, 68 (plate VI, 18). Near EF, some minor porosity.

Order as item # (SP112) \$1650/£1100



SP113

MACEDON, Kings of. Demetrios Poliorketes. 294-288 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Series 1. 294-293 BC. Amphipolis mint. Winged Nike standing left on prow / Naked Poseidon standing left brandishing trident and holding chlamys. Newell, *The Coinages of Demetrios Poliorketes*, 94 (plate VIII, 16). Near EF, some minor porosity.

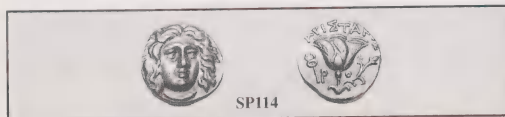
Order as item # (SP113) \$1500/£1000

Perseus vs Rome:

Pay for Cretan Mercenaries in the employ of Perseus of Macedon while he battled with Rome

According to Richard Ashton's most recent research (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1988), these Pseudo-Rhodian drachms can be dated to circa 171-170 BC. These coins of Rhodian types were struck by Perseus to pay mercenary Cretan troops in his employ in Thessaly while he battled Rome. Though not the coin of the day in this area of Greece, they were easily recognizable by the Cretan mercenaries as having the same designs as the Rhodian coins that circulated widely in Crete.

Our group of drachms has three predominant moneyers: Aineter, Gorgos and Stasion. The obverse depicts the head of Helios three-quarters facing right, while the reverse depicts a rose with a bud or buds, moneyer's name above, grapes and various symbols in fields.



SP114

THRACE. Pseudo-Rhodian. Circa 171-170 BC. AR Drachm. Head of Helios three-quarters facing right / Rose with bud. Seaby GCV II 5052. They grade superb EF to FDC.

Order as item # (SP114) \$300/£200

Paeonia

As the Greek citizens of Greece proper regarded the Macedonian kings as upstart barbarians, the Macedonians themselves faced northern neighbors living on the wilder edges of civilization. The tribes known collectively as the Paeonians were a continual threat to the borders of Macedon. After the death of Perdikkas III in combat with the Illyrians in 359 BC his brother Philip II faced a serious invasion of his territory led by the powerful Paeonian king Agis. If Agis himself had not died shortly thereafter, the nascent Macedonian empire might have been still-born amidst the tribal rivalries of northern Greece. As it was, Philip was able to deter Agis' successor Lykkeios with a combination of skillful maneuvering and generous bribes, giving himself the breathing room to prepare Macedon for the conquests ahead. While the Paeonian kings retained their autonomy until 286 BC, they were never again to be a serious threat to their more powerful neighbors. Although little is known of the inner workings of the Paeonian state, a hint of their warlike nature can be gleaned from their tetradrachms, with references to heroes vanquishing foes; Lykkeios depicting Herakles strangling the Nemean lion and Patraos showing an armored horseman trampling a hapless warrior underfoot.



Labours of Herakles

The Twelve Labours of Herakles are most often attributed by classical scholars to have been penance and atonement for Herakles' madness by which he killed six of his own children and two of his brothers, mistaking them for his enemies. When Herakles recovered his sanity, he went to Delphi and was told to serve King Eurystheus for twelve years; and to perform whatever Labours might be determined for him. His payment for this was to be rewarded with immortality (by today's standards of morality, it seems contradictory to give Herakles a reward for performing penance!). He was hindered at all times by Hera when trying to complete these labours, but was aided by others in the Greek Pantheon.

The First Labour: The Nemean Lion — The first labour imposed on Herakles by Eurystheus was the conquest of the Nemean lion. This invulnerable beast had a pelt impervious to iron, bronze or stone. After trying various weapons to no avail on the lion, Herakles was able to choke it to death as seen on the Alexandrian coin type. He then managed to skin it with its own claws. Thereafter, the lionskin became his standard raiment.



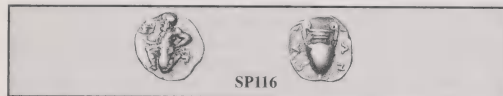
SP115

PAEONIA, Kings of. Lykkeios. 356-335 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Zeus / Herakles strangling the Nemean lion, a bow and quiver on the ground behind him. GCV 1518; SNG ANS 1019. EF. Order as item # (SP115) \$695/465

Islands off Thrace

Thasos

The island of Thasos was well known in antiquity for its commercial production of wine. Not surprisingly, it was also a center of Dionysiac cult worship. This combination is propagandized on a small silver coin of the fifth century BC and later which depicts a naked running satyr holding a kylix (wine drinking bowl). On the reverse is an amphora, the traditional vessel in which wine was shipped to export markets. Due to a fortunate purchase, we are able to offer nice VF specimens of this interesting type.



THRACE, Islands off. Thasos. Ca. 411-350 BC. AR Trihemionbol. *SNG Copenhagen* 1029. Good VF.
Order as item # (SP116) \$225 / £150

Athens

Birthplace of Democracy

Athens produced a copious supply of tetradrachms from early in the 5th century BC to the conquest of the city by the Macedonian general Demetrios Poliorketes in 294 BC. The popularity of the classical "owls" as an international trade currency and standard of value led to an extreme conservatism of style that, while allowing their ready acceptance over most of the ancient world, has reduced modern numismatists to seeking minute variations in details to properly classify the series. By the end of the fourth century BC the tetradrachms had become crude and lumpy and were but sad remnants of a respected numismatic heritage.

We are pleased to offer a small group of tetradrachms struck in the period from 449 BC through the Peloponnesian War. It was during this period that Athenian coinage reached its greatest production, as silver from the Laurion mines was converted to coinage to finance the great Periclean building program on the Acropolis and the costs of the war against Sparta.

The obverse of this type depicts a helmeted head of Athena, goddess of war and patron deity of Athens. The reverse shows Athena's owl standing right, head facing, with an olive twig and crescent behind, before which are the Greek letters AΘE.

An important recent book covers the coins found in the excavations that were conducted by the American School of Classical Studies in Athens providing interesting insight into the coins that circulated in the Athenian marketplace. Available from the book department.

Kroll, John H. **The Athenian Agora, Volume XXVI, The Greek Coins**, 1993. 376 pages, 36 plates, cloth. A catalogue of 16,577+ identifiable Greek coins unearthed by the excavations of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens between 1931 and 1990. The majority of the coins found and catalogued are Athenian bronzes from the 4th century BC through the 3rd century AD. Also included are Athenian silver and non-Athenian gold, silver and bronze that made its way to the Agora in antiquity. This work will be the standard reference on Athenian bronzes for years to come.

Order as item # (GR240) \$175.00



ATTICA, Athens. After 449 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena / Owl standing right. Seaby GCV I 2526; *SNG Copenhagen* 31ff. Our selection of coins are all well centered, with the profile of Athena all on the flan. The owl is well struck with good detail and only minimal wear. There are no test cuts to detract from the overall eye appeal. Nice VF.
Order as item # (SP117) \$495/£330

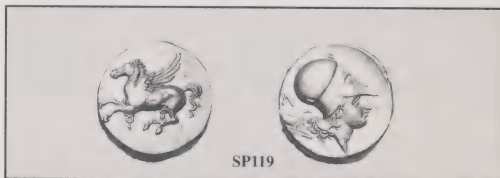
Corinthia

The Colts of Corinth

Two competing economic powers vied for supremacy in 4th BC Greece- Athens and Corinth. The Athenian Tetradrachm, or "owl" circulated across the Mediterranean, imitated as far away as the Arabian peninsula. The "colt" saw service among the far-flung outposts and colonies of the Corinthian trading empire in Greece proper, Sicily and Italy. The Corinthian civic badge remained Pegasus, the steed of Bellerophon, a native of that city who was the only hero able to tame the wild horse born from the blood of Medusa.



CORINTH. Circa 345-307 BC. AR Stater. Pegasus flying right / Head of Athena right or left; various symbols and letters in field. Cf. GCV 2629. Good VF or better.
Order as item # (SP118) \$265/£175

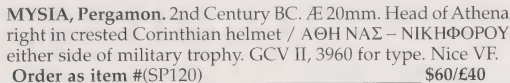


CORINTH. Circa 345-307 BC. AR Stater. Pegasus flying left / Head of Athena right or left; various symbols and letters in field. Cf. GCV 2629. Good VF or better.
Order as item # (SP119) \$265/£175

Mysia Pergamon

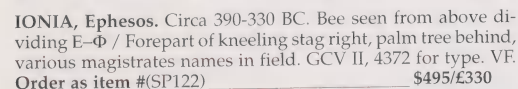
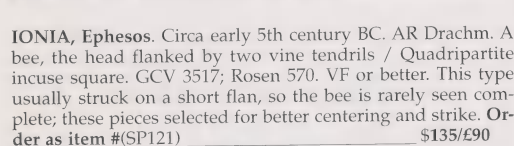
Pergamon was the capital of the Pergamene Kingdom founded by Philetairos. As the power of the Kingdom increased the city was extended and beautified so that by the late Hellenistic period, Pergamon ranked as one of the great cultural centers of

The politics of the eastern Mediterranean changed after the Roman victories over Philip V of Macedon in the opening years of the 2nd century BC. The great Hellenistic monarchies of the 3rd century BC were now clearly in a state of decline. With the backing of Rome, the Kingdom of Pergamon became a leading power in Asia Minor and many cities, which for generations had been under the yoke of the Seleucids or the Antigonids, and began to reassert a degree of autonomy which they had not enjoyed since before the time of Alexander. In many instances this newly achieved independence found expression in the production of tetradrachms struck on large spread flans with wonderfully varied designs. This was a marked departure from the uniformity of the Macedonian regal types which preceded them. The lead was taken by Athens herself when she introduced her "New Style" coinage. In the succeeding decades many other cities followed suit, especially in western Asia Minor.



The Bees of Ephesos

SP121



Development of the Hellenistic Stephanephoroi in the Second Century BC

AEOLIS, Kyme

In legend the city of Kyme in Aeolis, was founded by the Amazon Kyme. Though no historical account of the Amazon Kyme is in the written record, the general history of the Amazons is known. The Amazons were an Asian tribe of warlike women who, led by their queen Penthesilia, clashed with the Greeks at the time of the Trojan war. Their name is derived from a-mazos, meaning 'not-breast', which has been interpreted as signifying they had cut off a breast, so that it would not interfere with drawing a bow. Patronymic Amazons appear on the coinage of many other cities of Asia Minor primarily in Roman times. Kyme is the only city to use one in the Hellenistic period, though earlier uses of an Amazon appear on coins of the Black Sea area. Kyme's foundation is given to one of these early Amazon's who established herself in Aeolis. Kyme, situated on a bay between the mouths of the Caicus and Hermus rivers was the most important and probably oldest city in Aeolis.



AEOLIS, Kyme After 165 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Head of the Amazon Kyme right wearing taenia / Horse right, one-handed cup below; eagle on thunderbolt, KYMAIΩN before, magistrate's name below, all within a wreath. Seaby, GCV II, 4183. See Oakley ANSMN 27 for more detailed information. Good VF. Impressive.

Order as item # (SP123)	\$565/£375
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AEOLIS, Myrina

Another of the Aeolian cities, Myrina was situated south-east of Kyme. Myrina was known for its proximity to the Temple of Apollo at Gryneium with its oracle and its tasty oysters. Kenneth Sacks in his study of the coins of Myrina states that "from what little evidence is available, Myrina appears to have been a thriving commercial town with a successful tourist trade." To modern investigators the city is known for its fine terracottas and its magnificent Hellenistic tetradrachms. The design for this imposing broad-flanned tetradrachm was simple yet stunning. The obverse depicts a laureate head of Apollo which displays a sculptural feeling fully equal to the quality of many of the Hellenistic portraits of this period. The reverse shows Apollo standing right, holding a branch and phiale, with an

omphalos and amphora at his feet—all surrounded by a wreath. Apollo, one of the major Greek gods, was a son of Zeus and perhaps the most “Greek” of all the gods, being associated with prophecy, medicine, music and many other aspects of Greek life.



AEOLIS, Myrina. After 165 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Apollo right / MYRNAIΩN behind Apollo Gryneus holding branch and phiale, omphalos and amphora at his feet, all within a wreath. Seaby, GCV II, 4216. See Sacks ANSMN 30 for the various issues. Good VF. Impressive.

Order as item #(SP124) \$495/£330

IONIA, Magnesia-on-the-Maeander

Situated south-east of Ephesus, this prosperous city possessed a famous temple dedicated to Artemis Leucophryene. The temple was the work of the noted architect Hermogenes who had overseen the construction of the temple of Dionysos at Teos. Situated on the Maeander, Magnesia's coins carry the geometric design associated with this river.

Apollo's sister, Artemis, was one of the most widely worshipped Greek deities. At first she was associated, as a huntress, with the uncultivated parts of the earth where wild beasts dwell, later becoming a city goddess and a goddess of birth and fertility. Her most common attribute is the bow and quiver.



IONIA, Magnesia-on-the-Maeander. Circa 155-140 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Draped bust of Artemis Leucophryene right, wearing stephane, bow and quiver at her shoulder / Naked Apollo standing left on Maeander pattern, holding filleted branch in lowered right hand and resting left elbow on tall tripod surmounted by quiver, MAGNHTΩN on right, various magistrate's names to left, all within laurel wreath with ties at the bottom. Seaby, GCV II, 4485. See Jones, “The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Magnesia on the Maeander”, ANSMN 24 for more detailed information. Good VF. Of impressive artistic merit.

Order as item #(SP125) \$695/£465

Cappadocian Kingdom

Ariarathes I became the first independent king of Cappadocia circa 330 BC, in the aftermath of Alexander's crushing defeat of the Persian empire. He was executed by the Macedonian gen-

erals Perdikkas and Eumenes in 322 BC. The small kingdom of Cappadocia would continue to be buffeted by the opposing forces of the Hellenistic period, as the various kingdoms erected after Alexander's death vied for supremacy. After the battle of Magnesia in 189 BC Ariarathes IV chose to welcome the Romans as allies, whereupon Cappadocia became a pawn in the battles between pro- and anti-Roman forces in Asia Minor. Ariarathes V (163-130 BC) ruled Cappadocia at its greatest extent, although he found himself temporarily unseated by Orophernes, a usurper supported by the Seleukids. Ariarathes returned to power with the aid of Roman arms, only to die in 130 BC while suppressing the revolt of Aristonikos at Pergamon. Ariarathes VI came to the throne as a minor under the regency of his mother Nysa, who according to rumor killed several older siblings to ensure her own longer reign. He was assassinated by a disgruntled noble in 116 BC. Ariarathes VII, also a youth, watched helplessly as his kingdom became the object of a tug-of-war between Bithynia and Pontos, falling to a conspiracy by Mithradates VI of Pontos to crown his own son as Ariarathes IX. Ariarathes IX was deposed by the Romans in 96 BC, who placed the utterly incompetent Ariobarzanes I on the vacant throne. They had to re-place him on the throne six more times between 92 and 66 BC as Mithradates and Tigranes of Armenia repeatedly intrigued against him. He finally abdicated in 63 BC. His son, Ariobarzanes II, his two sons Ariobarzanes III and Ariarathes X all fell victims to political murder; the last king of Cappadocia, Archelaus escaped that fate only by dying in 17 AD before the paranoid emperor Tiberius could condemn him.



CAPPADOCIA, Kings of. AR Drachm. We have available drachms of Ariarathes V Eusebes (163-130 BC), Ariarathes VI Epiphanes (130-116 BC), Ariarathes VII Philometoros (116-101 BC) and Ariobarzanes I (96-63 BC). The standard types are: Diademed head of king right / Athena standing left, holding Nike and spear and shield; various monograms in fields, regnal date in exergue. VF, ruler and date of our choice.

Order as item #(SP126) \$60/£40

Seleukid Kingdom

The Seleukid Kingdom at its zenith, just after the death of Alexander the Great, comprised almost the whole of Alexander's conquests except Egypt. Eastern portions of the Kingdom were lost in the 3rd century BC when the Baktrian and Parthian Kingdoms achieved their independence. The Seleukid Kingdom's territory was quickly lost over the remaining years. In 190 BC its territory included no more than Syria and the immediate surrounding area. It maintained a precarious existence until 64 BC when it finally succumbed to Pompey the Great.

Demetrios I, Soter — 162-150 BC

Demetrios, son of Seleukos IV, was sent to Rome as a hostage in exchange for his uncle Antiochos, who ultimately seized the Seleukid empire to rule as Antiochos IV. At the death of Antiochos IV in 164, Demetrios was unable to secure recognition for his claim to the throne; the senate, preferring a weak Seleukid monarch, approved the succession of the boy king Antiochos V. But in 162, Demetrios secretly escaped from Rome with the help of a few friends, including the historian Polybios. He landed at Tripolis, was welcomed by the population and the army, and easily overthrew Antiochos V and his guardian.

Demetrios seems to have had the sort of grim and disciplined personality that was admired by the old Romans, rather than the warmth and flamboyance of his Hellenistic ancestors. Little is recorded of his subsequent reign except that he incurred the enmity of Cappadocia, Egypt, and Pergamon. At his court in Pergamon, Attalos II sheltered a young man named Balas claiming to be a second son of Antiochos IV. In 152 the three powers hostile to Demetrios acclaimed Balas under the regal name of Alexander I. He landed at Ake-Ptolemais with an Egyptian army and gained control of Phoenicia within a year. Demetrios fell in battle against him in 150.



Order as item # (SP127) \$365/£245

By the end of the second century BC, intermarriages and sibling rivalries had damaged the Seleukid Empire almost beyond repair. Cleopatra Thea, the daughter of Ptolemy VI of Egypt, reigned as queen of the empire for three decades. She was one of the few unifying figures in this troubled period. In 126 BC she decided to try to rule alone. Her uncle Ptolemy VIII had other ideas and she was forced into accepting rule in alliance with one of her sons Antiochos VIII Grypos. Antiochos and his mother ruled jointly for five years until she was forced to take a poison drink that she had intended for her son.

After disposing of his mother, Antiochos managed a reasonably long and peaceful rule. He maintained good relations with the Romans and largely ignored minor encroachments by the Parthians. Around 114 BC he entered into a long-running battle with his brother Antiochos IX Kyzikenos. This war lasted until Grypos' death some twenty years later. The two brothers exchanged territory and killed each other's wives. Neither ever achieved a complete victory. After Grypos' death at the hands of his war minister in 96 BC the empire was gripped in civil war amongst his five sons.



Order as item # (SP128) \$225/£150

Judaea was a province of the Persian Empire until 332 BC, when Alexander the Great made himself master of the area. Thereafter, the Jews came under the rule of the Ptolemies of Egypt during the 3rd century BC, and the Seleukids of Syria from 198 BC. Judaea achieved a measure of independence under the first rulers of the Hasmonaeen dynasty. Before the end of the century, the Jews had won full autonomy from their former Greek rulers. Herod the Great, founder of the Herodian Dynasty, came to power in Judaea in 37 BC as a nominee of the Romans. As the Romans extended their influence in Judaea after the death of Herod in 4 BC and the banishment of his son Herod Archelaus in 6 AD, Judaea was placed under the Roman Praefect of Syria who in turn appointed a Roman Procurator to oversee Judaea. One of the most infamous of these Procurators was Pontius Pilate. The misfortune of overseeing the trial and crucifixion of Christ has earned Pontius Pilate his infamous place in history.

Order as item # (GR134) \$150.00

Order as item # (GR259) **\$75.00**

Order as item # (GR248) \$150.00

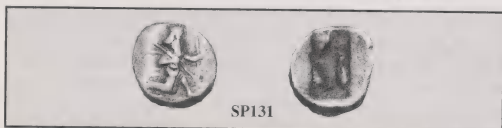


JUDAEA. Roman Procurators. Pontius Pilate. 26-36 AD. Æ
 Prutah. Lituus, inscription around / Year in wreath. Sear, GIC,
 5623-5624. Near VF. **Order as item # (SP130) _____ \$60/£40**

Persian Empire

Prior to the conquest of Lydia by the Persians few coins were used by the Persian Kings. As Persia expanded west it found a need for the use of the medium of exchange that had been implemented by Croesus and his successors in Lydia. Late in Croesus' coinage we find one of the earliest uses of silver. The Persian King Darius I found this silver coin to be useful in commerce and introduced the silver siglos. The later kings of Persia, successors to Darius I, continued the traditions established by that monarch and issued silver sigloi for circulation in western Anatolia. The kneeling archer, with oblong reverse punch, remained the sole type for this Persian imperial coinage down to the conquests of Alexander the Great in approximately 330 BC.

The coins of this prolific issue come in several different versions. The earliest types, often attributed to Darius himself, depict the great king kneeling and drawing a bow. Later issues depict the great king kneeling with spear and bow or with dagger and bow. It is not unusual at all for these crude little coins to have numerous little test marks and banker's punches.

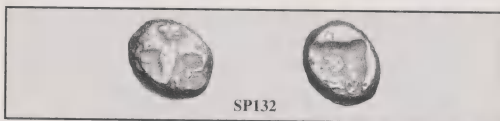


PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch. For type see Seaby, GCV II, 4682-4683. Crudely made and typical with various interesting banker's punches. Fine.

Order as item # (SP131) \$45/£30

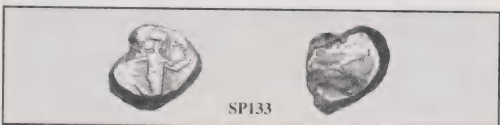
The best recent survey of this coinage was done by Ian Carradice in 1987. However, he neglected a very interesting series of sigloi that have reverse designs. Three late issues of the great king kneeling with dagger and bow have small designs in the incuse punch on the reverse. Although rare, these types have been known for some time, as they are listed in the British Museum Catalogue.

In a large recent grouping of sigloi we were fortunate enough to purchase all of the types with these reverse designs. Unfortunately our supply of these types is limited.



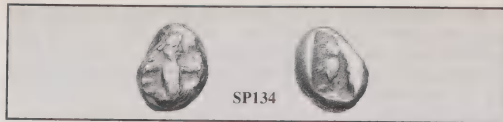
PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch in which is a lion's head facing left. BMC 110 for this type. Crude Fine. Rare

Order as item # (SP132) \$90/£60



PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch in which is a lion's head facing. BMC 120 for this type. Crude Fine. Rare.

Order as item # (SP133) \$90/£60



PERSIAN EMPIRE. Issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling King with dagger and bow / Incuse punch in which is a facing helmet. BMC 124 for this type. Crude Fine. Rare.

Order as item # (SP134) \$90/£60

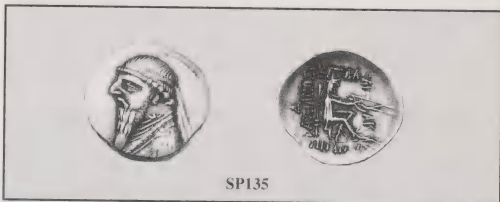
Parthian Kingdom

In the third century BC a small tribe of nomads carved out a kingdom on the fringes of what was once the vast empire of Alexander the Great. This Parthian Kingdom played an instrumental role in the development of the trade routes between east and west. In addition, the Parthians were one of the few enemies the Romans never successfully subdued. The Parthian Kingdom existed from the third century BC until the middle of the third century AD. During this period, the Parthians developed and maintained a stable coinage. This series is interesting in that it shows a wonderful artistic development progressing from the naturalistic Greek influenced style in the early coinage to an abstracted oriental style toward the end.

Both Rome and Parthia were at times endangered by new nomadic incursions on their borders. The feudal nature of the Parthian culture eventually led to its downfall. A new dynasty, the Sassanians, under their leader Artashir defeated the last of the Parthian rulers in the definitive battle of Hormizdagh in 224 AD. In 226 AD at Ktesiphon, the Parthian capital of Mesopotamia, Artashir was crowned "King of Kings".

Mithradates II - 123-88 BC

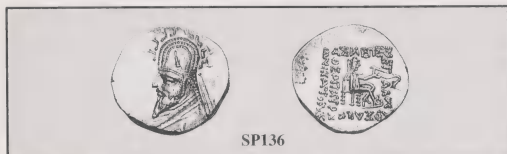
Under Mithradates II the Parthians found themselves possessors of a true empire. Building upon the successes of his uncle Mithradates I and cousin Phraates II, who by defeating the Seleukids laid the groundwork for an expansionist state, Mithradates II became overlord of Babylonia, Mesopotamia and Characene to the south, Sakastan and Skythia to the east and north, and meddled in the affairs of Syria and Armenia. He was the first of the Parthian rulers to proclaim himself "King of Kings" on his coinage, and as "Philhellene" he laid claim to the lands ruled by the successors of Alexander. His attempt to come to terms with the other expanding power, Rome, came to naught when Sulla spurned his envoy, a rebuff that presaged the centuries of conflict that were to follow between Roman and Persian.



PARTHIA, Kings of. Mithradates II. 123-88 BC. AR Drachm. Bust of king left / Archer seated right on throne. Various types, including Shore 77, Shore 78, Shore 85 and Shore 94f. Good VF or better, types of our choice.

Order as item # (SP135) \$95/£65

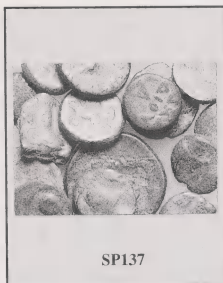
The relationship of Gotarzes to the family of Mithradates is clouded by the lack of historical records from the period of the Parthian "Dark Ages" of the 1st century BC. He may have been a Babylonian satrap who grasped for the throne in the waning years of Mithradates II. He was apparently defeated by Orodes, Mithradates' son shortly after the death of the father in 88 BC. A soon to be published article authored by D. G. Sellwood and G.I. Assar will raise questions concerning the attribution of the coins traditionally assigned to Gotarzes I. They will present evidence for placing this coinage in the reign of Sinatrukes, the elderly brother of Mithradates who ruled briefly after the premature death of Orodes I in 77 BC.



Gotarzes I. 95-87 BC. AR Drachm. Bust of king left, wearing tiara with crown of stags and horn / Archer seated right on throne. Shore 110ff. EF. Order as item # (SP136) **\$295/£195**

Parthian Bronzes

Recently we acquired several hundred Parthian bronzes. Most are worn but identifiable with some work. While our supply lasts we will send you five different bronzes for you to try and attribute. They are always a challenge for the beginner or advanced collector of Parthian. Lot of Five Parthian bronzes in fair to fine condition. Order as item # (SP137) **\$30/£20**



SP137

The Sakaraucae of Aria and Sakastan

A tribe from the eastern areas of Parthia that was brought under the Parthian Kingdom by Mithradates II. This tribe remained subservient to the Parthians until the end of the first century BC. Initially they countermarked Parthian coins for local use and later designed their own coinage copying the Parthian coins. Saka tribes further east defeated Greek kings of Baktria and established the 'Indo-Skythian' dynasties in what is now Afghanistan, Pakistan and northern India. From a recent acquisition we are able to offer a small selection of later issues of the Sakaraucae. These pieces depict a copy of a drachm of Phraates IV, with a "countermark" designed into the die depicting a helmeted head of Eucratides. The design for the 'countermark' was inspired by the lovely tetradrachms struck in Baktria.



SP138

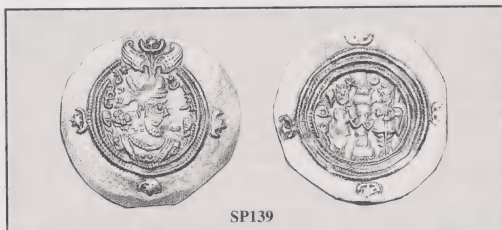
SAKASTAN. Circa 1st Century BC. AR Drachm. Imitating the coinage of Phraates IV. Diademed head of Phraates left, eagle behind, on neck simulated countermark of Eucratides right / Archer seated right. Shore, 473 for type. EF, well struck. Rare. Order as item # (SP138) **\$365/£245**

Sassanian Kingdom

The Sassanians brought back to southern Iran the ancient religion of Zoroastrianism that pre-dated the rise of the Parthian empire. The fire-altar that is the predominant reverse design of their coins attests to their faith. Religious wars with Rome were to continue for the next four hundred years until the Sassanians were finally routed by the Byzantine emperor Heraclius in 628 AD. The four hundred years of religious and cultural skirmishes exhausted and weakened both cultures substantially leaving the way open for the Islamic invaders from Arabia.

Khusro II — 591-628 AD

Khusro, called the "Victorious", renewed traditional hostilities against the Byzantines. He won remarkable battles at Damascus in 613 AD and then at Jerusalem and Alexandria in 619. The Byzantine armies fought back under the able leadership of Heraclius who successfully invaded Armenia and in 627 AD destroyed Khusro's palace at Dastagird. Khusro died while the empire was in revolt the following year.



SP139

SASSANIAN KINGDOM. Khusro II. 591-628 AD. AR Drachm. Crowned bust right / Fire altar flanked by two attendants. Sellwood, 61ff. Each is well centered and well struck. VF.

Order as item # (SP139) **\$30/£20**

Hephthalite (White Huns) Principalities in Afghanistan

Established in the 4th Century AD the White Huns claimed land on the eastern edge of the Sassanian Kingdom. The Hephthalites brought with them Central Asiatic customs which melded with the western influences already present. The most distinctive custom they established was that of head binding at an early age - thus the conical peak to heads on many of their coins. The following lot of coins were struck sometime early in the 7th century AD. They show considerable influence in their design from a Sassanian coin of Khusro II.



SP140

Hephthalite (White Huns). Vasu Deva and Marden Shah. Circa 600-719 AD. AR Drachm. Crowned facing bust in the style of Khusro II / Facing radiate-crowned bust of the sun-god Anahita. Mitchiner, *The Ancient & Classical World*, page 242, 1563 variety. These issues have a countermark in the obverse field of the head of a boar. VF for issue. Scarce. (Only three available).

Order as item # (SP140) **\$225/£150**

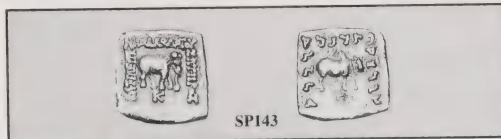
Baktrian Kingdom

As the centrifugal forces of personal ambitions caused the continent-spanning empire of Alexander the Great to dissolve, the farthest eastern reaches of that empire became the domain of the house of Diodotos, the first of the Indo-Greek kings of Baktria. Diodotos was a satrap under the Seleukid kings before establishing his own kingdom around 256 BC. The Indo-Greek eventually controlled most of what is now Pakistan, Afghanistan and northern India, growing wealthy on the trade flowing between east and west as well as the productive silver mines of the Hindu Kush. The abundance of silver was put to good use, the kings of Baktria striking a massive coinage of tetradrachms along with the minor denominations. It is only in recent years that the true extent of this coinage has been revealed. Pieces of extraordinary hellenistic portraiture that were considered almost unobtainable twenty years ago have proven to be part of an extensive minting production the dimensions of which are only now beginning to be understood. Even the tiny obols of Demetrios and Eukratides bear remarkable portraits of these sovereigns in a style befitting the highest standards of Greek art of the 3rd century BC. The Baktrian kingdom would see a unique blending of Greek and Indian art and motifs. In later years the Indian heritage becomes more pronounced; square flans appearing very similar to the native denominations that circulated before the coming of the Greeks and Karosthi legends replacing some of the Greek. Nonetheless, the legacy of Alexander would be visible in the coinage of India even up to the arrival of the Kushans in the 1st century AD. In many cases, what little we know of these kings comes from the coins that have survived, and the length of reigns and the relationships of kings, sub-kings and usurpers can still be subject to debates. The mint attributions that have been proposed by Michael Mitchiner must be regarded as conjectural until further research has been completed.



BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kings. Demetrios. Circa 200-190 BC. AR Obol. Bust of king right, wearing elephant headress / Nude Herakles standing facing, crowning himself; monogram, possibly of Panjhir mint. GCV 7531; MIG 105e. Good VF.
Order as item #(SP141) \$165/£110

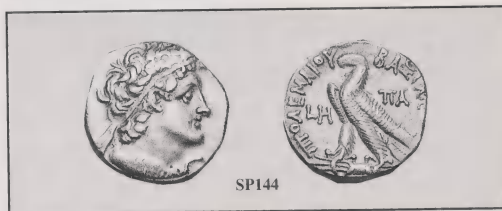
BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kings. Eukratides. Circa 170-145 BC. AR Obol. Diademed bust of king right / Caps of the Dioskouri, with stars and palms; monogram, possibly of Panjhir mint. GCV 7577; MIG 180d. Good VF.
Order as item #(SP142) \$135/£90



BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kings. Apollodotos. Circa 180-160 BC. AR Square Drachm on the Indian standard. Elephant right, Greek legend; monogram below / Zebu bull right, Karosthi legend; monogram below. GCV 7951; MIG 207. Good VF.
Order as item #(SP143) \$135/£90

Egyptian Kingdom

Egypt under the Ptolemaic kings was a curious mixture of enlightened Hellenistic learning and administration and brutal, almost barbaric corruption and political infighting. Ptolemy I, general of Alexander, seized Egypt (and Alexander's body) for himself when the Macedonian's empire collapsed after his death. His successors for the next 3 centuries ruled one of the wealthiest lands of antiquity, and spent a good deal of their time contending among themselves for possession of it, aided at all times by interested parties such as the Seleukids in Syria and later, Rome. They adapted many of the trappings of the native Egyptian kings, including intermarriage within the family. Thus Ptolemy VIII Euergetes married both his sister, Cleopatra II and his sister's daughter, Cleopatra III. When Ptolemy's villainy grew too great for the Egyptians a popular revolt forced him into exile in Cyprus with his niece and his children from both marriages in 163 BC. Cleopatra II ruled in his stead, although losing her son to Ptolemy, who had him cut to pieces and delivered to his erstwhile wife on her birthday. Ptolemy VIII took back the throne in 129 BC and upon his death in 116 the two sons of Cleopatra III became joint rulers as Ptolemy IX and Ptolemy X. Ptolemy IX was not his mother's favorite, and eventually being accused of plotting her death, he too fled to Cyprus in 106 BC, the preferred place of retirement for deposed Egyptian monarchs (far enough away from sharp knives, close enough to keep a hand in the endless plotting surrounding the throne). Ptolemy X proved an uncontrollable glutton, especially after his mother's death in 101 BC. He too was forced into exile, but died before reaching Cyprus. Ptolemy IX reclaimed the throne, dying apparently of natural causes in 80 BC. The last ruler of Egypt, Cleopatra VII was his grand-daughter through his illegitimate son Ptolemy XII.



EGYPT, Ptolemaic Kings. Ptolemy IX. 116-107 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt; regnal year 8 (110/109 BC). GCV 7922; SNG Copenhagen 352. Good VF.
Order as item #(SP144) \$95/£65



EGYPT, Ptolemaic Kings. Ptolemy X. 106-88 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I / Eagle standing left on thunderbolt; regnal year 20 or 21 (95-93 BC). GCV 7940ff; SNG Copenhagen 369 and 370. Good VF.
Order as item #(SP145) \$95/£65

BOOKS • BOOKS • BOOKS

Egyptian Numismatics

From the book department we have a special offer that is hard to beat. A few years ago Volume VIII of SNG Copenhagen was reprinted. This massive volume includes the original Copenhagen volumes on Spain-Gaul, Syrtica-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica and most importantly Egypt - The Ptolemies.

This work is currently the most up-to-date publication on the Ptolemies and is a basic reference for all of North Africa. Written by renowned Ptolemaic scholar Otto Mørkholm, it incorporates Mørkholm's thorough re-dating and re-attribution of the series and it supercedes the previous standard reference by Svoronos from the turn of the century.

The year before last, when we acquired the working book inventory of Tom McKenna, we acquired the print run of this wonderful work. As great and useful as this book is, we are simply over stocked in it.

Volume VIII. SNG Copenhagen. Spain-Gaul, Syrtica-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica, Egypt - The Ptolemies. 131 pages, 115 plates. Hardbound. Large Folio. This volume lists for \$175. Now available at a saving of 43% off retail.

Order as item # (GR162) _____ \$99.00

Hazzard, R.A. **Ptolemaic Coins. An Introduction for Collectors.** 1995. 132 pages, illustrated throughout, card covers. Total press run limited to just 250 copies. An excellent introduction to Ptolemaic coinage, covering everything from portraits to weight standards to circulation patterns. Very informative and a must read for anyone interested in Ptolemaic coins. This book is already OP, though we did manage to purchase the remaining supply. These will go fast.

Order as item # (GR273) _____ \$39.00
(See the review in the next column)

Classical Numismatic Group
will feature a nice offering of Ptolemaic coins in Sale 38 in early June 1996. Reserve your copy now.



Order your catalogue today
\$15/£10 with prices realised
Order as item # ENG 38

A Review of Ptolemaic Coins - An Introduction For Collectors by R. A. Hazzard (Toronto, Kirk & Bentley) 132pp., illustrated throughout, card covers.

This wonderful new title on the coinage of the Ptolemaic dynasty is the first new general work devoted to the subject since Svoronos' monumental catalogue *Die Münzen der Ptolemäer* (1904-08). As the author notes in his foreword, Svoronos did not provide an introduction to the subject, a deficiency now remedied by this new handbook. Mr. Hazzard also states that he wrote this book in thirty-two days and scholars should hate it for such, but he then notes that it was not written for scholars but collectors.

R.A. Hazzard is one of the leading scholars and collectors (a rare combination today) of Ptolemaic coinage and the fact that he spent only thirty-two days composing this work does not reflect on a hastily written treatise full of errors, rather it represents the lifetime of knowledge accumulated by a collector and scholar that was allowed to flow from his mind to the pen (or PC) in the short period he describes. Unfortunately, the scholarly side of Hazzard seems to have been embarrassed by this lack of calendar devotion as nowhere on the cover or title page does it state his name, rather only his initials after the Foreword (one can glean his full name from the publication data given on page 2 or the footnotes following each chapter where many of his earlier writings are referenced).

Mr. Hazzard does not have any reason to be ashamed of this work. Following the Foreword, list of Abbreviations, Acknowledgments and a map, there are six well-written chapters that bring both the seasoned collector and the beginner up-to-date on the scholarship that has developed on Ptolemaic coinage since Svoronos' work at the turn of the century. The first chapter on "Portrait Coins" graphically depicts the diversity of portraits available in the Ptolemaic series in sharp contrast to the stereotyped viewpoint that the series consists of only two portraits, that of Ptolemy I and the god Zeus-Ammon.

The second chapter is devoted to the "Coinage of Delta", the master engraver working for the Alexandrine mint during the late fourth and early third centuries BC who was given the distinct honor of signing his work with a tiny Δ. Chapter three covers "The Standard Silver Tetradrachm or Stater" reign by reign and along with chapter five on "The Bronze Coinage" is a must for the Ptolemaic collector. For the student of ancient economies chapter six on "The Uses of Coinage Under the Ptolemies" is a succinct commentary using contemporary sources on the value and spending power of the coinage. Hazzard states that the Ptolemies "developed their coinage with four distinct uses in mind: ...to spread their apologetics, to collect their taxes, to pay their debts, and to manage their paucity of silver."

Hazzard concludes this handbook with a table listing ancient authors mentioned in his text, "A Select Catalogue" listing some of the major types for each monarch based on either "their historical interest or because of availability to collectors", "A Select Bibliography", and an index. Overall, this new introduction deserves a place on the bookshelf of every serious collector, dealer and scholar of the Ptolemaic series.

There is only one caveat - Hazzard limited the press run to only 250 copies. Once this very limited edition has been sold out, there will not be a reprint, and collectors will have to bide their time until the next new reference on Ptolemaic coinage is published, Cathy Lorber's forthcoming *Coinage of the Ptolemaic Empire*. Until this much-anticipated addition to Ptolemaic scholarship hits the press, collectors should not be without Hazzard's work. (Kerry K. Wetterstrom)

Coins of the Greek World in Roman times (Roman Provincial)

Until about ten years ago, the Roman Provincial, or—as it was called in the past—the Greek Imperial, series was the most neglected of the ancient series. Roman Provincial coins are in many instances the final phase of a long established city coinage. These coins were struck contemporaneously with the Roman coinage from Augustus to Diocletian. Almost all have the portrait of the ruling Emperor and provincial issues are the only coinage available for certain personalities. The municipal coinages of the Roman Imperial period are for the most part to be found in the eastern provinces of the Empire, with the exception of Spain where there was a large output of provincial issues through the Julio-Claudian period. In the eastern half of the Empire, hundreds of cities were accorded the right of local coinage during the first three centuries of the Imperial period. This right to issue coins was exercised only sporadically by many cities. The peak of activity seems to have been reached in the early third century AD under the Severan Dynasty. After that there is a gradual decline so that after the assassination of Gallienus in 268 AD production ceased throughout the Empire with the exception of a few mints in southern Asia Minor and in Egypt. The financial collapse of the state in the sixth and seventh decades of the third century, and the political chaos in the east following Valerian's capture by the Persians in 260 AD were major factors in the decline of local coinages. Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of all titles we offer, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

Sear, David R. **Greek Imperial Coins and Their Values. The Local Coinages of the Roman Empire.** 1982. Hardbound. 636 pages. A listing of over 6000 provincial issues. Introduction, maps, history, values, inscriptions, index. This book is devoted to the local coinages of the Roman Empire spanning three centuries from Augustus to Diocletian. It includes over 600 mints from Spain to Mesopotamia. Also included are coins for independent contemporaneous states. This complex and fascinating field, once neglected, has become more popular in recent years. Even so, most Roman provincial coins can still be bought at bargain prices considering their rarity. This book is the most valuable single reference.

Order as item # (GI102) \$85.00

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\$175.00 (GR187)

Vol. III. Greece, Thessaly to Aegean Islands. 96 pages, 80 plates.
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Vol. IV. Bosphorus to Lesbos. 62 pages, 50 plates.
\$175.00 (GR177)

Vol. V. Ionia, Caria and Lydia. 93 pages, 83 pl.
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Vol. VII. Cyprus to India. 81 pages, 67 plates.
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Vol. VIII. Spain-Gaul, North Africa, Syrtica-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica, Egypt-The Ptolemies. 131 p.p., 115 pl.
\$99.00 (GR162)

Order a complete set, **Vol I-VIII** and save \$305.00. Extra postage required.

Order as item # (GR196) \$1095.00

We have a constantly changing stock of Roman Provincial coins. Unfortunately, due to the nature of these coins, we rarely get a large enough quantity of one type to run them as specials. If you are collecting a specific city or region please take a few minutes and drop us a note. We will be happy to offer you coins from specific cities as they come in to inventory. The exception to the supply rule is the Egypt series. Alexandria produced the most extensive variety of coins within the provinces. We have several large quantities on hand for your consideration.

Curtis, James W. **Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt.** 1990. Hardbound. 425 pages. 1200 plus illustrations. Introduction, 2000 plus coins listed, rarities, index, history. This reprint has added 1200 illustrations taken from catalogues of Classical Numismatic Group and other dealers. Also bound into this edition are two articles by Milne: "The Leadon Token-Coinage of Egypt Under the Romans" and "The Currency of Egypt in the Fifth Century." An outstanding contribution to the field of Alexandrian numismatics.

Order as item # (GI103) \$45.00

ALEXANDRIAN COINAGE



Tacitus. 275-276 AD. Potin Tetradrachm. Diademed bust right / Various reverse types. SGI 4764-4765. VF.

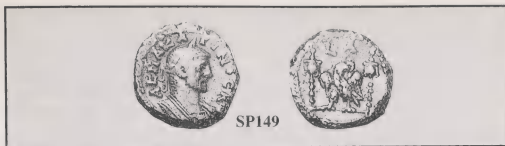
Order as item # (SP146) \$35/£23



Carus. 282-283 AD. Billon Tetradrachm. Laureate draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4774ff. VF.

Order as item # (SP147) \$30/£20

Divo Carus. 283 AD. Potin Tetradrachm. Diademed head right / Various reverse types with legend AFIERWCIC (Consecratio). SGI 4776-4777. VF. A rare provincial consecration issue for a deified emperor. Order as item # (SP148) \$35/£23



Carinus. 283-285 AD. Billon Tetradrachm. Laureate draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4778ff. VF.
Order as item # (SP149) \$30/£20



Diocletian. 284-305 AD. Billon Tetradrachm. Laureate draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4784ff. VF.
Order as item # (SP150) \$22/£15



Constantius I. 305-306 AD. Billon Tetradrachm. Laureate draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4795ff. Near VF.
Order as item # (SP151) \$22/£15

Value Package

A copy of Curtis, James W.
Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt. 1990. (G103)
and four different rulers our choice:
Tacitus, Carus, Carinus, Diocletian, and Constantius I.

Order as item # (SP152) \$135/£90

Coins of the Roman World

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of available titles, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

Foss, Clive. **Roman Historical Coins.** 1990. Hardbound. 335 pages. 341 illustrations. Introduction. Descriptive text, comprehensive index of historical events. An interesting study of how coin types relate to Roman ritual and society, with extensive listing of historical types.
Order as item # (R101) \$65.00

Sear, David R. **Roman Coins and Their Values.** 1988. Hardbound. 400 pages, 12 plates. Introduction, history, illustrations, maps, values, index. Over 4,300 coins listed. Probably the best selling book of all time on an-

cient numismatics. A must for every collector of Roman coins, beginning or advanced. After useful introductory chapters, lists main types of Roman coinage from its origin in the 3rd century BC to the reign of Anastasius in the 5th Century AD. Valuable biographical information on each personality. Indispensable.
Order as item # (R107) \$75.00

A Cataloguing Note

Throughout the Roman section we have used the abbreviation RSC I and RCV. These refer to the two Seaby titles: **Roman Silver Coins Volume I** and **Roman Coins & Their Values.**

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

The earliest Asses of Rome, struck about 275 BC were massive cast bronzes weighing over 330 grams. By the end of the century a more practical standard had been achieved at about one-tenth that weight. A consistent type was developed, on the obverse the head of Janus, the god of beginnings and endings, of seasons and of human endeavors, especially of war, and on the reverse the galley, which appears at the time of Rome's first overseas adventure, the wars with Carthage. The as was issued through the end of the Roman Republic, one of the last types appearing under Pompey, with his portrait replacing that of Janus. The pieces offered below are for the most part anonymous, only a few appearing with symbols or monograms of magistrates by about 170 BC, the latest date for pieces in this group.



ROMAN REPUBLIC. After 211 BC. ÆAs. Head of Janus / Prow of galley to right. Some types have traces of monograms or symbols, but the majority are anonymous, bearing only the denomination I (as). Cf. Sear RCV 113. Fine.
Order as item # (SP153) \$65/£45

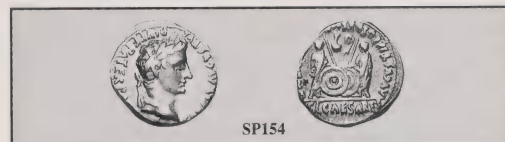
ROMAN EMPIRE

After the death of Julius Caesar, a second triumvirate was formed amongst the Roman leaders. Octavian and Mark Antony, two of the triumvirs had a major falling out. Octavian soundly defeated Mark Antony at the battle of Actium in 32 BC. He consolidated his power in the Senate, receiving the title of Emperor in 29 BC and finally in 27 BC the title of Augustus. He ruled until 14 AD. Octavian became the first emperor of the Roman Empire. From this period forward each emperor who succeeded to the purple took the title of Augustus.

Augustus 27BC-14AD

As Augustus consolidated his position as "first citizen" of Rome, he faced the difficult decision of choosing a successor. Rome had just passed through a century a chaotic political disruptions, including a series of savage civil wars. The man who succeeded Augustus and the method of his choosing would deter-

mine whether the foundations of government that Augustus laid would succeed or whether Rome would descend into anarchy once again. His first choice fell on Marcellus, his nephew married to his daughter Julia, who died in 23 BC. Agrippa, a comrade in arms whose command of the Roman fleet was a decisive factor in the defeat of Antony, was Augustus' close friend and confidant and would have selected him if there had not been resistance from the still influential Senate. Agrippa, in any case, died in 12 BC, leaving two young sons from his own marriage to Julia. The two sons, Gaius and Lucius, had been adopted by Augustus and were being groomed for the succession. The denarii with their types were struck after 2 BC when the choice was formalized. Bad luck continued to dog Augustus, as Lucius died in 2 AD and Gaius in 4 AD, leaving him again without an heir. Tiberius, Livia's son from a previous marriage, was left as the only likely heir, and so despite Augustus' obvious dislike for him, Tiberius was declared *princeps* in 13 AD.



Augustus. 27 BC-14 AD. AR Denarius, struck after 2 BC. Laureate head of Augustus right / The Caesars Gaius and Lucius standing facing, with spears and shields; between them a simpulum and lituus. RSC 43. VF.

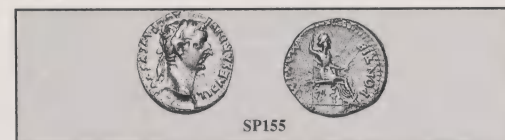
Order as item # (SP154) \$145/£95

Tiberius — 14-37 AD

Tiberius was the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla. His mother divorced the elder Tiberius and married the up-and-coming Octavian. Tiberius was adopted by Augustus in 4 BC and succeeded him in 14 AD. He proved to be a very able administrator. In general, the empire prospered under his rule, but there was much tragedy within his family and treason trials became all too frequent. In 26 AD Tiberius retired to Capri, never again returning to Rome. He died at the age of 78.

The "Tribute Penny"

It was under Tiberius' reign that the ministry and crucifixion of Christ occurred. Perhaps the most quoted phrase from the Bible mentioning a coin refers to a coin of Tiberius. In Matthew 22:19, it is recorded that Jesus asked for a specimen of the tribute money to be brought to him before giving his answer to the question: "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar?" This annual tribute or tax was imposed upon Judaea when it was reduced to a Roman province in 6 AD. In 26 AD Tiberius issued the commonest denarius of the day, that of Tiberius, as a "Tribute Penny".

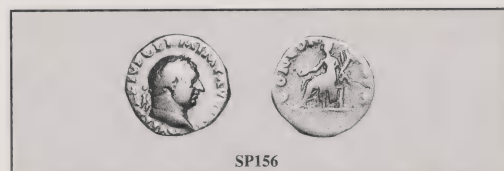


Tiberius. 14-37 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head of Tiberius right, TI DIVI AVG VSTVS around / Livia as Pax seated right, PONTIF MAXIM around. Seaby, RCV 567. An historical coin for which we always have trouble keeping up with demand. We have accumulated a small group for this offering and expect them to sell fast. Nice VF, slight porosity.

Order as item # (SP155) \$300/£200

Vitellius - 69AD

The nobleman Aulus Vitellius had been appointed commander of the German legions by Galba soon after his elevation to the throne following the death of Nero in 68 AD. He was assumed to be a nonentity who would restore calm to the area that had been a focal point of the dissension against Nero. The seven legions in Germany and Gaul were unsure in their loyalty to Galba, whom they did not know. Vitellius suggested to the commanders that they either declare allegiance to Galba or choose their own nominee. Surprisingly or not, their choice turned out to be Vitellius. Vitellius marched quickly on Rome, now in the hands of Otho, murderer of Galba, who in turn committed suicide when he realized he could not defeat the experienced legionnaires opposing him. Although taking power in a bold stroke, Vitellius soon proved himself addicted to luxury and sloth, disheartening his supporters. The famous general Vespasian broke off his campaign against the Jews and turned towards Rome, where the loyalty of his legions proved the greater, and broke the remaining Vitellian forces at Cremona. Rome was taken, Vitellius was murdered in the Forum and the body thrown in the Tiber.

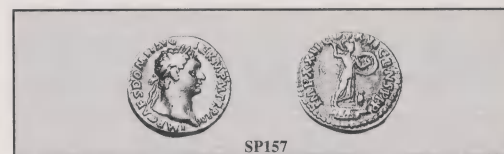


Vitellius. 69 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. Sear, RCV 752-755. Fine.

Order as item # (SP156) \$165/£110

Domitian — 81-96 AD

T. Flavius Domitianus was the youngest son of Vespasian and Domitilla. He was born in 51 AD and brought up in the background of the politics of the late first century. Upon the death of his brother Titus, his succession was not disputed. Unfortunately, Domitian was very unpopular with the senatorial nobility and this resulted in numerous plots and conspiracies against him. Domitian, who was suspicious by nature, reacted violently, and the last years of his reign were ones of terror and oppression. Eventually, as a result of a palace plot involving his wife Domitia, his chamberlain and the Praetorian Prefect, he was murdered.



Domitian. 81-96 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head of Domitian right / Various depictions of Minerva (some standing left or right, some on a prow). Seaby, RCV 894ff. (£80). Near VF, nice even surfaces and well centered.

Order as item # (SP157) \$75/£50

Trajan — 98-117 AD

Trajan was appointed governor of upper Germany by Nerva, who later adopted him—thus ensuring an easy succession. Trajan, sensing that strength was on the Romans' side, embarked upon territorial conquest shortly after becoming Emperor.

Trajan's column, which still stands today, commemorates his successful conquest of Dacia. Later in his reign he set out to conquer Armenia, Parthia and Mesopotamia. Under his successful campaigns four new provinces were added to the Roman Empire. He died at Selinus in Cilicia while returning to Rome in the autumn of 117 AD.

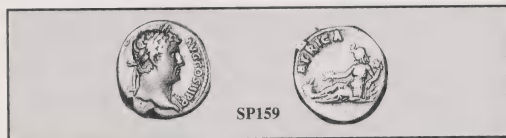


Trajan. 98-117 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right, some draped / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV 976ff. VF, nice even surfaces and well centered.

Order as item # (SP158) \$60/£40

Hadrian — 117-138 AD

Hadrian, whose father had died when he was ten, was raised under the guardianship of Trajan. He soon embarked upon a military career and in 100 AD married Trajan's grand-niece, Sabina. He was appointed governor of Syria and adopted by Trajan shortly before the latter's death. Much of Hadrian's reign was spent in visiting the provinces of his vast empire. He is credited with strengthening the defenses of the frontiers. Hadrian's Wall in northern England remains today as testimony to his work on the frontiers. Hadrian was one of the most capable emperors of Rome. He devoted his whole life to the improvement of the state; his rule was firm and humane and he was a patron of the arts. After a long illness he died in 138 AD. Due to Hadrian's extensive travels many coins were struck to commemorate his travels to various parts of the Empire.

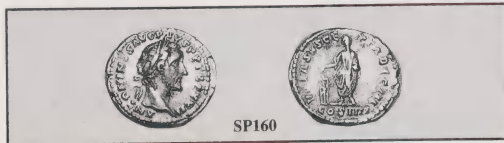


Hadrian. 117-138 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / AF-RICA, Africa reclining left holding scorpion and cornucopiae, basket of fruit at her feet. Seaby, RCV 1078 for type. Good Fine. Scarce. Four available.

Order as item # (SP159) \$145/£95

Antoninus Pius — 138-161 AD.

Pius was adopted by Hadrian as his heir. Little happened during his reign owing to the tranquility and prosperity which the Roman world enjoyed under his patient, judicious and impartial rule.



Antoninus Pius. 138-161 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV 1229ff. VF, nice even surfaces.

Order as item # (SP160) \$60/£40

Marcus Aurelius — 161-180 AD

It has been written of Marcus Aurelius that "in the evening of Rome's greatness her ruler fittingly personified the virtues that

had been her glory". He was a careful, generous and conscientious ruler and is best remembered for his devotion to Stoic philosophy.



Marcus Aurelius. 161-180 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 1408ff. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP161) \$60/£40

Sestertii by the Pound (Roman pound that is)

Sestertii by the Roman pound! As inflation reduced the value of the Roman coinage in the 3rd century AD it became increasingly difficult to keep coins in circulation. The standby of circulating coinage, the bronze sestertius continued in use long beyond its expected lifetime. As the circulating coinage diminished on a steady basis, the 2nd century sestertius became a store of value, to be carefully hoarded no matter how worn. The sestertii offered here are representative of 3rd century hoard material. They range in date from Vespasian (69-79 AD) to Commodus (180-192 AD), with the heaviest concentration in Trajan and Hadrian. They are identifiable as to portrait, but often the reverse type is completely illegible due to wear. These are not corroded or damaged from long burial, but simply worn slick from decades of heavy use. We are offering them by weight, with at least 15 pieces to the Roman pound (approximately 11.80 modern ounces). Good for pocket pieces and inexpensive hand-outs. 15 Roman sestertii, grading Fair (or even worse), as they come out of the bag. (It is at this point in the spiel that we should say something along the lines of "in each unsearched lot we guarantee at least 12 different emperors!", or perhaps "and we'll throw a genuine Aelius Caesar into each bag-no matter what else is in it!", or some tale about buying a barrel of these beauties from cousin Louie. Nope. Just one pound of Roman sestertii).

Order as item # (SP162) \$99/£66

SEVERAN DYNASTY

Septimius Severus — 193-211 AD

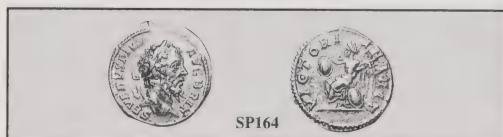
Septimius was a soldier of outstanding ability. At the time of the death of Commodus in 192 AD, Septimius was the Governor of Pannonia. He swore allegiance to Pertinax, but upon his murder and the elevation of Didius Julianus to the rank of Augustus, his own troops saluted him as Augustus. Septimius quickly disposed of Didius and Pescennius Niger and became the sole Roman Emperor. Much of his rule was spent in the provinces quelling local unrest. In 208 AD he arrived in Britain to settle problems with northern invaders. He repaired Hadrian's Wall and then went on to invade Caledonia. The strains of too many campaigns finally caught up with him and he died at York in February of 211 AD.



Septimius Severus. 193-211 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 1744ff. VF.
Order as item # (SP163) _____ \$45/£30

"VICTORIAE BRIT"

The coinage of Septimius Severus reflects military themes, appropriate for an emperor risen from the ranks of the legions. From his earliest coinage naming the legions that supported his drive for the throne to the issues marking his movements in the east the coinage reflected the close connection between the imperial family and its military supporters. His last campaign in 208 AD. was directed against the tribes of northern Britain, where the dilapidated Antonine and Hadrianic walls were unable to hold back forays into the Romanised regions of the country. Severus led several expeditions against the invaders, but beyond rebuilding Hadrian's Wall as a defensible barrier he was unable to provide a permanent security for Britain. The elderly emperor was greatly weakened by the stress of the campaign, and he died at York in 211 AD.



SP164

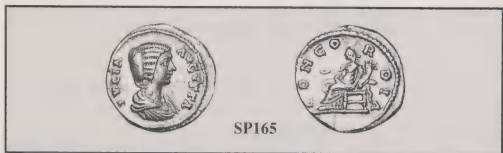
Septimius Severus. 193-211 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head of Severus right / VICTORIAE BRIT, various representations of Victory. Cf. RSC 726-731. Good VF.
Order as item # (SP164) _____ \$145/£95

Julia Domna — Died 217 AD

Wife of Septimius Severus

Mother of Caracalla and Geta

Julia Domna moved to Rome as a young woman in 173 AD. She was married to Septimius Severus becoming his second wife. She bore him two sons who were destined to become future Emperors - Caracalla and Geta. She was a woman of considerable intellect and Severus often consulted her on matters of importance—frequently following her sage advice. She survived her husband only to commit suicide in 217 AD after the murder of her son Caracalla.

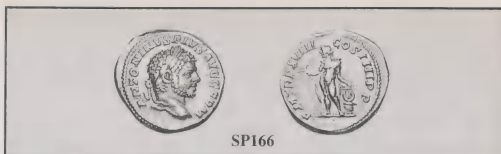


SP165

Julia Domna. Died 217 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 1834ff. Nice VF.
Order as item # (SP165) _____ \$45/£30

Caracalla — 198-217 AD

Caracalla was the elder son of Septimius and was raised to the rank of Augustus in 198 AD. After Septimius' death, Caracalla was left as joint Augustus with his younger brother Geta. Caracalla was not given to joint rule and he had his brother Geta, as well as numerous other Romans, murdered. He consolidated his power as sole ruler. His reign was marked by extravagance and cruelty. He was finally murdered by the Praetorian Prefect Macrinus.

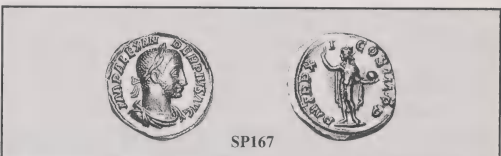


SP166

Caracalla. 198-217 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 1915ff. Nice VF.
Order as item # (SP166) _____ \$45/£30

Severus Alexander — 222-235 AD

Alexander was born around 208 AD, the son of Julia Mamaea and Gessius Macrianus. In 221 AD he was adopted by his cousin Elagabalus and given the title of Caesar. After the murder of Elagabalus, Alexander was at once acknowledged Emperor by the Praetorian guards and confirmed by the Senate. Alexander ruled the Empire wisely and well - conditions of the State improving dramatically. Much of his wise consul came from the advice of his mother Julia Mamaea. The first nine years of his reign were uneventful. In 232 AD things started to collapse around him. The Sassanians under Ardashir had recently overthrown the Arsacid Kingdom of Parthia and were now threatening Syria and Cappadocia. Alexander mounted an army and headed east. This campaign only met with partial success. Up risings in Germany called for his return to the west; but before he could depart, he and his mother were murdered by their soldiers, who had sworn to a new emperor - Maximinus I Thrax.



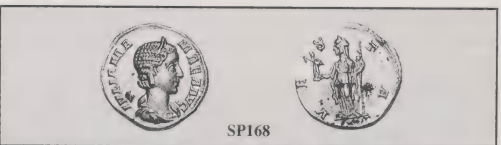
SP167

Severus Alexander. 222-235 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2201ff. EF.
Order as item # (SP167) _____ \$95/£65

Julia Mamaea — Died 235 AD

Mother of Severus Alexander

The daughter of Julia Maesa was the real power behind the throne of Severus Alexander. She exercised a strict control over Alexander, including selecting and then murdering his wife when she felt she was gaining too much influence over Alexander. She was murdered along with her son in 235 AD.



SP168

Julia Mamaea, mother of Severus Alexander. Died 235 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2306ff. Near EF.

Order as item # (SP168) _____ \$75/£50

Gordian III — 238-244 AD

Gordian was raised to the rank of Augustus by the Praetorian guards after the murder of Balbinus and Pupienus. Little is known about his reign. He is known to have suppressed a rebellion in Africa in 240 AD. Having been elevated to the rank

of Augustus by the Praetorian guards, it was by the hand of the Praetorian Prefect, Julius Philippus, that he was murdered while on a campaign in Mesopotamia.

In 214 AD a new denomination of coin was introduced to go along with the denarius. This new silver coin, the antoninianus, weighed one and a half times the denarius weight but was valued at two denarii. It is easy to distinguish from the denarius. The emperor is shown with a radiate crown instead of a laurel wreath. By the time of Gordian III it had largely replaced the denarius as the coin of the realm. Inflation in the third century was as great a problem as in the twentieth.



Gordian III. 238-244 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate head of Gordian right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2447ff. All are choice VF, some maybe a little better.
Order as item # (SP169) _____ **\$33/£22**

Philip I — 244-249 AD

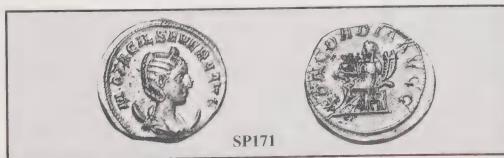
Philip ascended to the purple by murdering Gordian III. After concluding a peace with the Persians, he returned to Rome. The chief event of his reign was the celebration in 248 AD of the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Rome. Magnificent games were held in Rome to celebrate this event. Philip left the purple as he had found it, killed in 249 AD by Trajan Decius and his rebellious legions.



Philip I. 244-249 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2550ff. Choice VF, or a little better.
Order as item # (SP170) _____ **\$45/£30**

Otacia Severa - Wife of Philip I

It is said that Otacia had an interest in Christianity, and that she was subjected to ecclesiastical penance by the Bishop of Antioch - St Babylas, for her criminal share in the murder of the young Gordian III. It was under her protection that Christians survived in peace during this period. She was spared by the praetorians when her husband and young son were slain and died in obscurity several years later.



Otacia Severa, wife of Philip I. AR Antoninianus. Draped bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2625ff. Choice VF, or a little better.
Order as item # (SP171) _____ **\$45/£30**

Philip II, Caesar — 247-249 AD

Philip was the son of Philip and Otacilia. When his father became Augustus in 244 AD he was raised to the rank of Caesar. He was raised with Christian upbringing by his mother only to die at the hands of Trajan Decius at the battle of Verona.



Philip II, as Caesar. 247-249 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate youthful bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2650ff. Choice VF or a little better.
Order as item # (SP172) _____ **\$45/£30**

Trajan Decius — 249-251 AD

Decius attained senatorial rank early in his career and was governor of Lower Moesia from 234-238 AD. Following the unsuccessful rebellion of Pacatian in Upper Moesia, Philip sent Decius to restore order. The rebellious troops forced Decius to take the purple and lead them against Rome. At the battle of Verona in 249 AD, Philip and his son were slain and Decius was left undisputed master of the Empire. His reign is perhaps best known for his rigorous persecution of the Christians, under which Pope Fabian perished.



Trajan Decius. 249-251 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2690ff. Near EF.
Order as item # (SP173) _____ **\$45/£30**

Trebonianus Gallus - 251-253 AD

We find Trebonianus Gallus in the middle of the line of "soldier emperors" that dictated the fate of Rome in the 3rd century AD, whose sole claim to the throne was the strength and loyalty of the legions backing them. Gallus was governor of Moesia when the Balkans suffered one of the periodic eruptions of barbarian invaders, as Kniva led his Goths against the empire. The emperor Trajan Decius brought the army to secure the borders, but fell in battle against the Goths at Abrittus in 251 AD, possibly after being abandoned by Gallus. Gallus immediately abandoned the campaign against the Goths, offering huge bribes to ensure their peaceful settlement along the border. His brief reign of two years was a continuous litany of disaster, with plague followed by Persian invasions of Armenia and Syria, and continued trouble with the Goths. The general Aemilian turned back a renewed invasion of the Goths and was in turn proclaimed emperor by his troops. The legions marched against Gallus in Rome, but before any deciding battle could be engaged Gallus and his son Volusian were murdered by their own soldiers.



Trebonianus Gallus. 251-253 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate bust of Gallus right / Various reverse types. Sear RCV 2776-2794. EF.

Order as item # (SP174) \$45/£30

Gallienus — 253-268 AD

Gallienus was the son of Valerian, and was made co-emperor shortly after his father's elevation in 253 AD. He was entrusted with the defense of the Rhine frontier early in 254, and by 256 ruled the western provinces while Valerian campaigned in the east. After the capture of Valerian by the Persians, Gallienus became sole ruler of a crumbling empire subject to barbarian attacks from without, and torn with internal revolts, famine and plague from within. Although Gallienus was an able soldier, he was not the man to hold the empire together. Finally, during his siege of Milan, he was murdered in a conspiracy involving two Illyrian officers who would soon rise to the rank of Emperor themselves - Claudius Gothicus and Aurelian.



Gallienus. 253-268 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 2939. VF for issue.

Order as item # (SP175) \$12/£8

Gallienus' Zoo (An invocation to the gods)

This series of coins was an invocation to the gods as protectors of Gallienus against the revolts of Aureolus and Postumus. Each was struck during the closing years of Gallienus' reign in 267-268 AD.



Gallienus. Sole Reign. 253-268 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / APOLLINI CONS AVG, Centaur walking left or right, holding globe and trophy. Seaby, RCV, 2944 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP176) \$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / DIANA CONS AVG, Doe walking right, head turned back. Seaby, RCV, 2950 for type. VF. Order as item # (SP177) \$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / DIANA CONS AVG, Antelope walking left or right. Seaby, RCV, 2952-53. VF.

Order as item # (SP178) \$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / LIBERTO P CONS AVG, Panther walking left. Seaby, RCV, 2978 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP179) \$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / NEPTVNO CONS AVG, Hippocamp right. Seaby, RCV, 2982 for type VF

Order as item # (SP180) \$33/£22

Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / SOLI CONS AVG, Pegasus springing right. Seaby, RCV, 2992 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP181) \$33/£22

Aureolus — Late 267-Autumn 268 AD

Marcus Acilius Aureolus (Aureolus meaning "golden") rose through the ranks of the army to become commander of a new calvary force instituted by Gallienus to crush an uprising in 260 AD by Ingenus. In 267 AD, Aureolus rode to oppose Postumus but instead revolted against Gallienus and made an alliance with Postumus. He entered northern Italy and captured Milan, making it the seat of his revolt. Gallienus arrived soon after and laid siege to Milan. During the course of the siege, Gallienus was murdered and Aureolus surrendered to the newly proclaimed Roman emperor Claudius Gothicus. He was subsequently murdered by troops loyal to Claudius Gothicus.

During the time Milan was under the control of Aureolus, a limited series of coins were struck in the name of Postumus at the mint of Milan. These issues have been attributed to Aureolus by Foss and other current scholars of Roman numismatics. Postumus never had the chance to strike coins at Milan because he never controlled the city.



Aureolus. 276-277 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Milan mint. Radiate bust right of Postumus / Fortuna, Fides or a soldier on the reverse. See Foss, *Roman Historical Coins*, page 229, 2-4. Crude VF.

Order as item # (SP182) \$60/£40

Postumus — 259-268 AD

Postumus proceeded from a different premise than the rest of the usurpers of the 3rd century: instead of seeking to seize the entire empire he detached a portion of it to rule as a separate fiefdom. Placed in charge of the province of Germany by Gallienus, Postumus turned the legions to his own designs and took Germany, Gaul, Spain and Britain out of the empire altogether. Although Gallienus repeatedly defeated Postumus in battle, he was never able to overcome him completely, and eventually acquiesced in the formation of a separate Gaulish empire. Postumus' ambitions seem to have eventually spread to the rest of the empire, if his coin types are taken as evidence, but before he could put them into effect he was distracted by the revolt of Laelianus at Moguntiacum (Mainz), where he met his death at the hands of his own soldiers when he forbade them to sack the fallen rebel city. Postumus' separatist empire survived until 274, when Tetricus abdicated to Aurelian.



Postumus. 259-268 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3107ff. EF for issue. Choice.
Order as item # (SP183) \$45/£30



Postumus. 260-268 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverse types. Sear RCV 3106-3135. Good VF, high silver content. **Order as item # (SP184) \$45/£30**

Victorinus — 268-270 AD

After the death of Philip the structure of the Empire began to disintegrate. The armies of Rome were no longer able to control the whole Empire, and various rulers staked out their own areas.

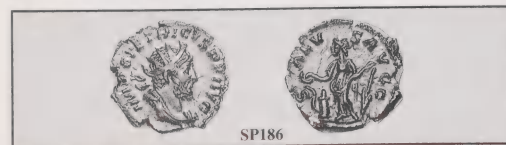
The Gallo-Roman Empire under Victorinus was one such area. Little is known of Victorinus and his reign was short. It is known that he was a soldier of some ability. He was murdered shortly after winning the siege of Augustodunum, while in Cologne, by one of his own officers.



Victorinus. 268-270 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate head right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3162ff. This group is struck on unusually full flans for this period. All have nice surfaces. EF for issue.
Order as item # (SP185) \$45/£30

Tetricus I & II — 270-273 AD

Tetricus was governor of Aquitania. Upon the death of Victorinus he succeeded to the throne. He did not have the aptitude for the job and the Gallo-Roman Empire declined rapidly under his rule. Tetricus abdicated his rule to Aurelian when he invaded Gaul in 273 AD. Aurelian spared the lives of Tetricus and his son Tetricus II. Tetricus accepted a post in the Italian government and spent the rest of his life in Rome.



Tetricus I. 270-273 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3176ff. This group is struck on unusually full flans for this period. All have nice surfaces. EF for issue.
Order as item # (SP186) \$45/£30



Tetricus II, Casear. 270-273 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3186ff. VF for issue. Scarce.
Order as item # (SP187) \$22/£15

Claudius II Gothicus — 268-270 AD

A native of Illyricum, Claudius obtained the imperial favor for his military abilities. He became a leading general under Valerian and Gallienus. Upon the assassination of Gallienus he was immediately proclaimed emperor. He inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Alemanni and then proceeded to march against the Goths, winning a major victory, even though hopelessly outnumbered. Unfortunately, the Goths were infected with plague and Claudius died of it after a short reign of only two years.



Claudius II Gothicus. 268-270 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3195ff. VF for issue.
Order as item # (SP188) \$22/£15

Quintillus — 270 AD

Quintillus was a younger brother of Claudius II. He was proclaimed Emperor by his troops at Aquileia on the death of Claudius. After a short period of undisputed power, his position was challenged by Aurelian who had been consolidating his power in the west. The soldiers under Quintillus deserted him and joined Aurelian. In desperation Quintillus committed suicide.



Quintillus. 270 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3242ff. The flans are irregular and the strikes far from perfect. The pieces we set aside for this offering all have at least part of his name on the flan. VF for issue. Scarce.
Order as item # (SP189) \$33/£22

Barbarous Radiates

The antoniniani of the third century, especially those of Claudius II, Tetricus I and Tetricus II were frequently imitated in Gaul, Britain, Spain and North Africa. These copies are generally crude imitations of the originals with blundered legends and hardly recognizable reverse types.

These curious pieces served as the money of the local barbaric tribes. Not under the controls of the Roman monetary system,

these pieces come in all shapes and sizes.

During the last year we have accumulated several hundred of these curious pieces, pulled from several large lots of these that passed through our hands in 1994.



Barbarous Radiate. Late 3rd - 4th Century AD. Æ "Antoninianus" ranging in size from 8-12mm. Crude radiate bust right / Various reverse designs. See Seaby, RCV, page 279. These represent the pick of the lot. VF, maybe better, for issue. Order as item # (SP190) \$12/£8

Five Barbarous Radiates. We will send you as varied a selection of the above coins as our group permits. VF for issue. Order as item # (SP191) \$45/£30

Barbarous Radiate. Late 3rd Century AD. Æ "Antoninianus" ranging in size from 15-17mm. Crude radiate bust right / Various reverse designs. See Seaby, RCV, page 279. These issues could well have circulated contemporaneously with other official antoniniani of the time. The style clearly indicates that they are not official mint products. EF for issue. Order as item # (SP192) \$45/£30

Aurelian — 270-275 AD

Aurelian, born of humble origins, adopted a military career and became one of the Empire's greatest generals. During his short reign of five years, he reunified the Roman Empire and restored it to its former extent, with the exception of Dacia. He put an end to the Palmyrene Empire in the East and the Gallo-Roman Empire in the West. Queen Zenobia of Palmyra and Tetricus I both appeared as captives in a magnificent celebration held by Aurelian in Rome. Unfortunately, like many of his predecessors, Aurelian fell victim to assassination.

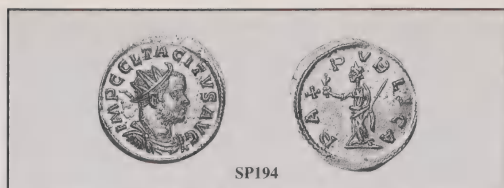
Aurelian tried to reestablish the flagging economy by reintroducing the denarius, the sestertius and the as. His effort was short lived. However, the overall quality of die workmanship and fabric improved during his reign. The antoninianus of Aurelian is a well executed coin. The overall quality of the antoninianus would remain quite good for the next twenty-five years until the monetary reforms of Diocletian.



Aurelian. 270-275 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3251ff. Each has been picked for centering and strike. All have nice surfaces. EF. Order as item # (SP193) \$75/£50

Tacitus — 275-276 AD

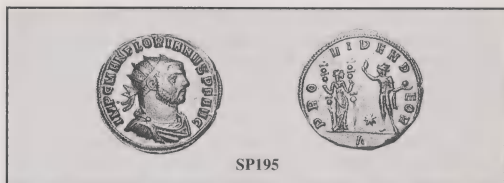
Tacitus, at 75, was appointed by the Senate to succeed Aurelian. At his advanced age, he joined the Roman forces in Thrace and helped repel a Gothic invasion of Asia Minor. The rigors of the campaign, combined with the inclement climate, were too much for him. He died of natural causes in Cappadocia in 276 AD.



Tacitus. 275-276 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3300ff. They are all well centered and have a little wear. Good VF. Order as item # (SP194) \$60/£40

Florian — 276 AD

Florian was the half-brother of Tacitus. He immediately assumed the purple, and his rule was recognized by the Senate and the western provinces. The eastern army proclaimed Probus emperor and Florian immediately marched against him. The two armies met near Tarsus in Cilicia, but before any serious battle could take place, Florian's own soldiers murdered him and went over to Probus. Florian's brief reign had lasted a little over two months.



Florian. 276 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3325ff. Scarce. We have accumulated a handful of pieces of this scarce emperor. All are well centered. Nice VF. Rare. Order as item # (SP195) \$165/£110

Probus — 276-282 AD

One of the leading generals in the Roman army, Probus was declared emperor by his troops after the death of Tacitus. His reign was notable for its military successes as well as his success in restoring economic prosperity to the Empire. History gives Probus credit with laying the foundations for many of Europe's great vineyards. Unfortunately, he was murdered by a band of mutinous soldiers who were enraged at having been employed on public works instead of military duties.



Probus. 276-282 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right or left / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3388ff. During the last year we have handpicked a number of pieces. All were selected for centering and strike and have little or no wear. A high quality piece of our choice. Choice EF. Order as item # (SP196) \$75/£50

Carus and his Sons - Numerian and Carinus 282-285 AD

Carus was Praetorian Prefect when he led a revolt in Raetia against Probus. Probus was in Sirmium, in the Balkans, when news of the revolt reached his army and caused them to mutiny and murder him — the army already enraged at having been employed on public works. Carus was then declared emperor by the army and his two sons, Numerian and Carinus, were given the rank of Caesar shortly thereafter. Carinus was left to guard the west while Carus and Numerian continued Probus' plans for an eastern campaign. Carus was soon murdered although officially it was stated that he had been struck by lightning!

Numerian was murdered in late 284 on his return trip to Rome by his prefect Aper, who was subsequently murdered by the senior military officers. One of those officers was Diocletian, who was then proclaimed emperor. Carinus, after defeating the usurper Julian near Verona, moved against his new rival, and a close-fought battle became meaningless when Carinus was assassinated by one of his own tribunes.



Carinus. 283-285 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3462ff. Nicely centered and struck. Good VF.

Order as item# (SP197) \$45/£30

The Tetrarchy

Following the death of Numerian, the troops proclaimed Diocletian as Emperor. Although a competent general, Diocletian was a far better statesman and reformer than a soldier. Looking back on 50 years of nearly constant civil war, he saw the potential advantages of shared rule in governing a vast and diverse empire. Therefore, Diocletian appointed his able commander Maximianus as joint Augustus. Maximianus took control of the Western provinces and Diocletian the Eastern. In 293 AD, the system of imperial colleagues was further extended with the appointment of two Caesars. Constantius I, a Dardanian nobleman, and Galerius, a rough but able soldier, both assumed the rank of Caesar. Constantius was made Caesar under Maximianus, in the West, and Galerius became Diocletian's Caesar in the East.

This formidable team was far more effective in dealing with emergencies, such as local rebellions and foreign invasions, than a sole emperor ever could have been. Unfortunately this well thought out system would only survive for a few years after both Diocletian and Maximianus abdicated their titles in 305 AD.

THE MONETARY REFORMS OF 286 - 296 AD

Diocletian made a valiant attempt at reforming the Roman monetary system, which after centuries of relative stability, had fallen into a state of confusion and flux during the disastrous inflation of the third century. His efforts instilled a new vitality into the currency. His reforms consisted first of increasing the weight of the gold aureus.

The second phase of Diocletian's coinage reform centered on the striking of the first fine silver coin in almost a century. The argenteus, introduced around 294 AD, was intended to be of similar weight and fineness of the 1st century denarius, and would be a circulating silver coinage replacing the badly debased antoninianus, with a value of probably 100 denarii at 96 to a Roman pound. The most common reverse type depicts the tetrarchs Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius I and Galerius offering a sacrifice before a military camp gate, a scene intended to represent the solidarity of the four rulers and the support of the army in defending the newly reunited empire and the hopes of a continued peace after decades of near anarchy. Another type seen at eastern mints shows a campgate, representative of military authority that would appear again and again on coins of the 4th century. But the noble argenteus was not destined to have that long a life span. It followed the downward trajectory of the rest of Diocletian's reforms, and by 310 had disappeared from circulation, joining the tetrarchy itself in oblivion.

An important offering

SILVER ARGENTII

Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius I
and Galerius

284-305 AD • 286-305 AD • 293-305 AD • 293-305 AD

The coins in the following offering are exceptional not only in their condition, being fully uncirculated with lustrous surfaces, but also for being carefully selected for perfection of flan. The argenteus, being of almost pure silver, presented a problem to imperial mintmasters, who had not had to deal with that metal in their lifetimes, at least not for a circulating currency. The vast majority of surviving argentei suffer from moderate to severe flan cracks, the minters probably not being familiar with the techniques for striking pure silver, especially the furnace temperature. The coins below exhibit none of these flan flaws and display perfect surfaces in all respects.

VICTORIAE SARMATICAE





SP198-A



SP198-B



SP198-C



SP198-D



SP198-E



Diocletian. 284-305 AD. AR Argenteus. Nicomedia mint, struck circa 295-296 AD. Diademed head right / VICTORIAE SARMATICAE, campgate with star above open door; Nicomedia mintmark below. RIC VI 25a; RSC 492b. FDC.

Order as item # (SP198, order A, B, C, D, or E).
Your choice \$3000/£2000



SP199-A



SP199-B



SP199-C



SP199-D



SP199-E



Maximianus. 286-310 AD. AR Argenteus. Siscia mint, struck circa 294-295 AD. Diademed head right / VIRTUS MILITVM, the tetrarchs sacrificing over an altar placed before a campgate with towers behind; Siscia mintmark below. RIC VI 43b; RSC 625f. FDC.

Order as item # (SP199, order A, B, C, D, or E).
Your choice \$1500/£1000



SP200-A



SP200-B

A set of Argentii of the Tetrarchs Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius I and Galerius. Various mints including Rome and Siscia. Reverse type of the tetrarchs sacrificing before a campgate. The mint on these issues is usually determined by minute differences in the treatment of the emperor's bust, there being no mintmark as such. Four argentii in FDC condition.

Order as item # (SP200, order A or B) \$6000/£4000

The final element of his reform was the introduction of a large bronze coin—the follis. Though scholars still debate the exact interrelationship between each of the denominations, a strong case has been made for the following conversion: One AV Aureus = 24 AR Argentei; One AR Argenteus = 5 Æ Folles; One Æ Follis = 5 Æ Denarii; One Antoninianus (which became a post reform radiate) = 2 Æ Denarii.

BRONZE FOLLES OF THE TETRARCHY Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius I and Galerius

284-305 AD • 286-305 AD • 293-305 AD • 293-305 AD



SP201

Diocletian. 284-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Genius standing left with modius. Seaby, RCV, 3536 varieties. EF.

Order as item # (SP201) \$90/£60



SP202

Maximianus. 286-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Various Genius and Moneta reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3634ff. EF. Order as item # (SP202) \$90/£60



SP203

Constantius I, Caesar. 293-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Various Genius and Moneta reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3670ff. EF.

Order as item # (SP203) \$90/£60



SP204

Galerius, as Caesar. 293-305 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / Genius. Seaby, RCV, 3707ff. EF. Order as item # (SP204) \$90/£60

Constantine I, the Great 307-337 AD

The First Christian Emperor

Constantine I was the son of Constantius I and Helena. When Constantius was raised to the rank of Caesar in 293 AD, his son joined the court of Diocletian. He was a promising young officer. In 307 AD he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximianus and was raised to the rank of Augustus. During the next six years he consolidated his power, finally becoming sole Augustus in 324 AD.

Constantine found that Rome did not play a central part in his ideas for the organization of the Empire. After stays at Trier and several other mint cities in the west and in his native Balkans, he decided that the new center for the Roman Empire should be the ancient city of Byzantium. There he founded between 326 and 330 the city of Constantinopolis (modern Istanbul), which as the Eastern Roman or Byzantine capital continued to dominate the area until its fall to the Turks in 1453.

Constantine fostered a second and even more important revolution. He permitted and encouraged conversion from paganism to Christianity. In 311 AD. Along with Galerius and Licinius, he issued the Edict of Serdica which legalized Christianity.

Constantine was a man of deep but impulsive emotions. He was extravagant, capricious and ruthless. His ambition and energy were unbounded. He was a general of the highest order. His two great decisions in life—to found Constantinople and to convert the Roman policy on Christianity—reverberated throughout the centuries. His reign was one of supreme importance to the future of the empire, to the church and to the course of Western civilization.



SP205

Constantine I, the Great. 307-337 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3870ff. We have accumulated a wonderful assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold, we can offer these.

Order as item # (SP205) \$45/£30

SARMATIA DEVICTA

In 322 AD, Constantine crushed a Sarmatian invasion of the Balkans, which led his forces into territory under the control of Licinius. Because of this transgression, the coins which Constantine issued to celebrate the victory infuriated Licinius, who refused to allow them to circulate in the East. War soon broke out between the two, and Constantine defeated Licinius in 324, thereby gaining total control over the Empire.



SP206

Constantine I, the Great. 307-337 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Laureate head right / SARMATIA DEVICTA, Victory advancing right, captive at her feet. Seaby, RCV, 3880ff. EF.

Order as item # (SP206) \$60/£40

Nether Compton Hoard

The following lots of Constantinian folles are part of the great Nether Compton hoard, 22, 000 coins found in Dorset by the Yeovil Metal Detecting Club in 1989. After being recorded by the Dorset County Museum, the hoard was declared not Treasure Trove and returned to the finders. The latest coins date to around 335-340, and represent members of the family of Constantine at the time of his death in 337 AD. The pieces in this offering are primarily from the continental mints of Trier and Lyons, with a few examples from more easterly mints.

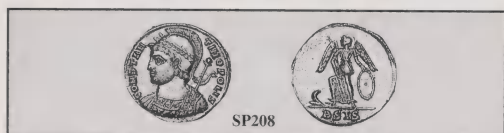
Commemorative Issues — 330-346 AD

A large quantity of folles were issued, in conjunction with the refoundation of Constantinople, that commemorated the founding of Rome. These coins were issued as reminders to Romans of their glorious and important past.



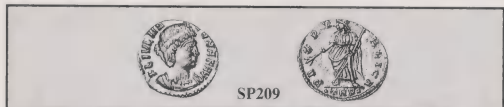
Commemorative. Roma. 330-346 AD. Æ Folles. Various mints. VRBS ROMA, helmeted head of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle / She-wolf standing left suckling Romulus and Remus. Seaby, RCV, 3894. Choice EF. All are selected examples from the Nether Compton Hoard, found in Dorset in 1989 by members of the Yeovil Metal Detecting Club.

Order as item # (SP207) \$45/£30



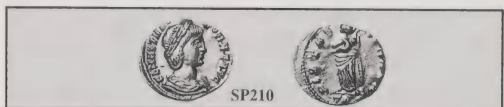
Commemorative. Constantinopolis. 330-335 AD. Æ Folles. On the founding of Constantinople. Helmeted bust of Constantinopolis left, holding sceptre. / Winged Victory standing left on prow, holding sceptre and shield; mintmark in exergue. Cf. Sear RCV 3890. EF.

Order as item # (SP208) \$45/£30



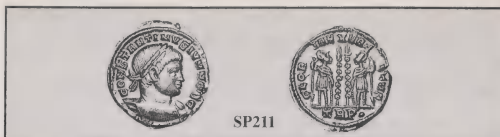
Helena. Mother of Constantine I. Died 328 AD. Æ Folles. Diademed bust right / Pax standing left, holding branch and sceptre. Cf. Sear, RCV 3910. EF, small flans.

Order as item # (SP209) \$45/£30



Theodora. Step-mother of Constantine I. Æ Folles. Laureate bust right / Pietas holding child; mintmark in exergue. Cf. Sear RCV 3911. EF, small flans.

Order as item # (SP210) \$45/£30



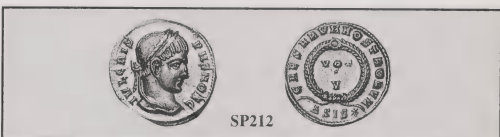
Constantine II, as Caesar. Æ Folles. Laureate bust right / Two soldiers standing with spears and shields, flanking two legionary standards; mintmark in exergue. EF.

Order as item # (SP211) \$45/£30

...

Crispus, as Caesar — Died 326 AD

The son of Constantine and Minervina. He was a prince of great talents and virtues. He distinguished himself at an early age militarily, defeating the Franks in Gaul in 320 AD. By a rash and cruel order of his father, caused by a false accusation brought by his step-mother Fausta (whose love he is said to have repelled, and to whose jealousy and revenge he fell victim) he was put to death.

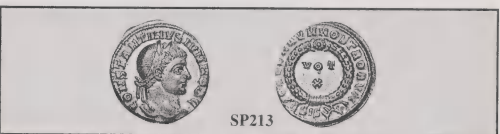


Crispus, as Caesar. Died 326 AD. Æ Folles. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3915ff. A wonderful assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold we can offer these.

Order as item # (SP212) \$45/£30

Constantine II — 337-340 AD

The eldest son of Constantine I and Fausta. Upon the death of Constantine he was given control of the western provinces which included Spain, Gaul and Britain. Early in 340 AD he quarrelled with his younger brother Constans and died in an ambush near Aquileia.



Constantine II. 337-340 AD. Æ Folles. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. Seaby, RCV, 3941ff. An assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold we can offer these.

Order as item # (SP213) \$45/£30

Julian II, the Apostate — 360-363 AD

Julian, a nephew of Constantine the Great, proved himself an able commander as the governor of Gaul. He revolted against his cousin, Constantius II when asked to move his men to the eastern provinces and his troops claimed him Augustus. While on his way to confront Julian, Constantius died leaving Julian as the undisputed ruler of the Empire.

Julian was a man of considerable literary scholarship and some of his writings still exist today. He strongly favored the old pagan religion over the Christian creed he had been forced to adopt. This distaste for the Christian religion led Church historians of the time to label him "the Apostate". The title "Philosopher" which he was also given is probably more suitable.



SP214

Julian II, the Apostate. 360-363 AD. Æ 1. Various mints. Diademed draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, bull standing right, two stars above. Seaby, RCV, 4072 for type. Choice good VF to near EF. Quite impressive.

Order as item # (SP214) \$295/£195

A Challenging Roman Offer for the Adventurous

On a regular basis we acquire thousands of low grade uncleaned Roman coins that - for lack of a better word - are floor sweepings. These ground finds come to us by the thousand. Most are found in Britain. These make for excellent coins to try your hand at cleaning and attribution, and who knows what you will find. We just count them out and bag them by the hundred. The condition is hardly nice but the price is reasonable. Bag lots of 100 Roman "Floor sweepings".

Order as item # (SP215) \$90/£60

The Dark Ages

Europe as the Roman Empire Fell and the Hordes Descended

In the 5th century AD, the western Roman Empire disintegrated under the pressure of barbarian invasion. For the next five centuries various tribes exerted their influence over various regions of the west. Not until the tenth century did national political units emerge.

This complex and often poorly documented area of numismatics remains an area where scholarship is still being refined. Several well written books on the subject are available—see the book list. As a start we recommend the following book.

Grierson, Philip and Blackburn, M. **Medieval European Coinage, Volume I. The Early Middle Ages (5th-10th Centuries).** 1986. Hardbound. 674 pages, 65 plates. 1529 coins catalogued and illustrated. Introduction, historical background, sylloge format coin listing, extensive index. Beautifully printed. This is the first volume in what will eventually become the standard reference on medieval coins. Offers coverage of Dark Ages, Visigoths, Lombards, Franks, Anglo-Saxon, Carolingian and Viking issues. Highly recommended for both beginners and advanced collectors. Essential for any comprehensive library.

Order as item # (M120) \$195.00

The Byzantine Empire

The Byzantine Empire lasted for almost a thousand years after the fall of the Roman Empire in the West, until the Turks finally overran Constantinople in 1453. With almost a millenium of continous development, the types of Byzantine coinage underwent many changes. The Byzantine people were a conservative group. Each change, when viewed in the context of the time, was consistent with a money change elsewhere in the Mediterranean. Several well written books on the subject are available—see the book list. As a start we recommend the following book.

Sear, David R. **Byzantine Coins and Their Values.** 1987. Hardbound. 526 pages. Introduction, history, complete listing with extensive illustrations, values, index. Comprehensive catalogue of the Byzantine series. Covers the coins of Anastasius to the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Now includes a section on the coins of Trebizond. Order as item # (BY102) \$100.00

Byzantine Sicily

The island of Sicily provided an anchor for the Byzantine presence in Italy, and provision of suitable coinage for the military and civil authorities stationed there was a high priority for the government at Constantinople. In the reign of Heraclius a series of countermarked folles was issued with the apparent intent of stabilizing a difficult economic situation. The only minor coinage being struck on the island were the 10 and 5 nummi from Catania. A first series countermarked only profile bust folles struck before the reform of Justinian I in 538, possibly because there were quantities available that were not circulating. A second effort around 631 extended the countermarking operation to coinage shipments to the island from Constantinople, and a third variety, the one offered below, seems to have been applied at Constantinople before the coins were shipped there, perhaps because by that time only countermarked coins were acceptable in the marketplace. Regular production of folles at Syracuse would only start under Constans II.



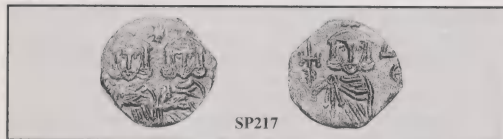
SP216

Heraclius. 610-641 AD. Æ Folles. Countermarked for Sicily, after 632 AD. Countermarked on earlier folles of Heraclius: crowned facing busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine, the first with long beard / Heracleian monogram, SCs. SB 884. Countermarks VF for the type, usual poor strikes. The undertypes visible but often obscured by repeated overstriking. Order as item # (SP216) \$45/£30

CONSTANTINE V - 741-775 AD

The reign of Constantine V (741-775 AD) reflects the turmoil confronting the Byzantine empire in the 8th century, both from within and outside. Church and empire were split between two bitterly opposed forces, the iconoclasts (image destroyers) and iconodules (servants of images) mirroring the debate over the use of icons in religious services. After overcoming a brief usurpation by Artavasdus, an iconodule, Constantine showed himself a fervent supporter of the Iconoclasts, his actions eventu-

ally becoming a full scale assault on the institutions of the church, disbanding monasteries and decrying the use of relics and the associated cults of the saints. He brought Sicily back under the administration of Constantinople, whereas before it had been under papal authority, which might explain the surge of minting activity at the imperial mint at Syracuse. Constantine also proved a resolute defender of the empire against outside enemies, dealing severe defeats to the Bulgarians in Thrace and the Arabs in Asia Minor. He died in 775, leaving behind a secure and well-managed empire, but his enemies the iconodules seem to have had the last word; his nickname which has survived him is the insulting Copronymous—"name is dung", supposedly for soiling his baptismal water, or perhaps "shit for brains".

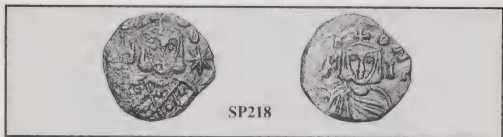


Constantine V. 741-775 AD. Æ Folles. Syracuse mint. Facing crowned busts of Constantine and his son, Leo IV / Half length figure of Constantine's father, Leo III, holding long cross. SB 1569. VF, selected examples of this poorly struck coinage showing clear portraits.

Order as item # (SP217) \$45/£30

Leo V - 813-820 AD

Leo V (813-820 AD), named the Armenian for his Armenian descent, was honored by several successive emperors for his military career on the eastern borders. With the defeat of the incompetent Michael I at Versinikia by the Bulgars, the army demanded that Leo replace him. Leo did restore the strength of the army and the defenses of the empire, and fate assisted him with the deaths of his two greatest opponents, the Bulgar Khan Krum and the Abbasid Caliph Harun al Rashid. Unfortunately, he also became embroiled in the ongoing dispute between religious factions, and his support of iconoclasm led to his sacrilegious assassination in Hagia Sophia on Christmas Day, 820.



Leo V. 813-820 AD. Æ Folles. Syracuse mint. Crowned facing bust of Leo, he wears loros with diamond pattern and holds cross potent / Crowned facing bust of Leo's son Constantine, wearing cloak and holding globus cruciger. SB 1636-1637. VF.

Order as item # (SP218) \$45/£30

World Coinage

**Mostly European and near Eastern
With an emphasis on coins prior to 1600**

As Rome declined in the West, Europe was submerged into a long period of conflict. Barbarian tribes jostled for control with the local populace. This dark age lasted various lengths of time in various parts of Europe. Eventually national political units emerged and the countries that make up Europe and the Middle East began to take form. This section will deal principally with coins from this medieval period.

Books that deal with specific countries are listed in the book list; we suggest the following for a general overview.

Grierson, Philip. **Coins of Medieval Europe.** 1991. Hardbound. 478 black & white illustrations, 8 pages of color plates. General survey of medieval coins. Excellent introduction to the world of medieval numismatics. Professor Grierson examines the evolution of medieval coinage in this much needed work. Surveying the coinage from barbarian invasions down through the centuries, Grierson examines the development of the coinage in relation to the political and economic expansion of Latin Christendom. This work is an important addition to every numismatic library.

Order as item # (M103) \$75.00

Bulgaria

Bulgaria formed part of the Byzantine Empire until incursions by the Slavs and Bulgars in the sixth and seventh century. A Bulgarian Empire was established in the late seventh century and survived until the area was recaptured by Basil II in 1016. In the 13th century, the Second Bulgarian Empire emerged out of the Byzantine Empire. Bulgarian tsars struck coins during the 13th and 14th centuries before they were annexed by the Ottoman Turks in 1393. Bulgarian coinage was primarily silver and imitated the silver grossi of Venice.



Bulgaria. Tsar Ivan Alexander. 1331-1371. AR Grosh. Christ Standing / Tsar Ivan and Michael. See Metcalf, *SE Europe*, plate 8, 11 for type. Nice VF. A reasonably priced medieval silver coin.

Order as item # (SP219) \$30/£20



Bulgaria. Ivan Shishman. 1371-1393. AR Grosh. Half length figure of Christ nimbate / Ivan standing. see Metcalf, *SE Europe*, plate 8, 19 for type. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP220) \$22/£15

Coins of the Crusaders Latin Christendom

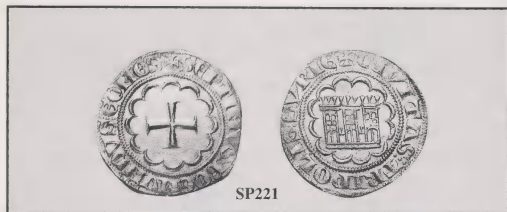
The establishment of Islamic Turkish principalities in central Turkey shook the Byzantine Empire and prompted a strong Christian response. For the next several centuries huge wars were waged in the name of Christianity. These Crusades generated their own countries as well as their own coins. For further reading on the subject you might want to pick up a copy of the following from our book department.

Malloy, Alex G., Irene F. Preston and A.J. Seltman. **Coins of the Crusader States.** 1994. 500+ pages, 11 plates, hardcover. A one volume compendium of all known Crusader types. Most major types are illustrated with in-text line drawings and in the photographic plates. Each coin is accompanied by a description and a complete transcription of its legend. Includes an extensive bibliography.

Order as item # (M164) \$75.00

Counts of Tripoli Bohemund VII (1275-1287)

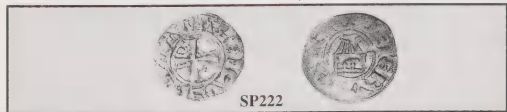
By the late 13th century the use of gold coinage was in decline and silver was re-emerging as the circulating coin of commerce. Note the predominance of silver coinage in the economies of the Seljuks of Rum, Cilician Armenia, Trebizond, the Nicean Empire and even Saladin's use of silver at Damascus. Two of the finest of all the silver coins ever struck by the Franks in Syria and Palestine were issues by the Counts of Tripoli shortly before Tripoli fell to the onslaught of the Mamluks. They are also the last. In 1266, Saint Louis IX, King of France, introduced the Gros Tournois into the French economy. At about the same time, the Counts of Tripoli introduced a silver gros of consistent fineness and weight. This denomination was something Louis and his crusading companions would have been familiar with as a currency. We have the pleasure of offering one of the few groups of these coins to ever come into the marketplace. No substantial quantity of these coins has been offered in the marketplace for over twenty years. Part of the beauty of these coins lies in the fact that they survived in choice condition compared to most crusader coins.



Tripoli. Bohemund VII. 1275-1287. AR Gros. +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross / +CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE, castle with three towers (of Tripolitan design—a design heavily influenced by other Crusader types). CCS, page 175, 26. Good VF. A well executed coin. Attractive design.
Order as item # (SP221) \$110/£70

Souvenirs of the Crusade of 1239-1241 under Hugh IV of Burgundy

Site finds and hoards from the Latin East show clearly that the Crusaders not only struck coinage with their principalities, but also depended on large infusions of currency from the European states that had dispatched them on the road to Jerusalem. The coins listed below are from one parcel of deniers of the 12th century that illustrate the variety of coinage that circulated in the Crusader domains. The eastern portion of the group was divided primarily between the kingdom of Jerusalem and the island of Cyprus, an important way station on the voyage east. A large proportion of the parcel is from Burgundy in France, with other French provincial issues also represented. All saw active circulation in the Holy Land.



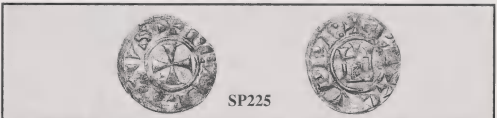
CRUSADERS, Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. Amaury. 1163-1174, continuing after his death until circ 1235. AR Denier. AMALRICVS REX, cross with annulets / +DE IERVSALEM, Church of the Resurrection. Metcalf 169ff. Fine to VF, typical poor strikes, some with rusty hoard patina.
Order as item # (SP222) \$45/£30



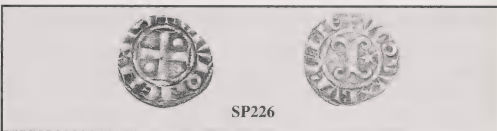
Damietta in Egypt. John de Brienne. 1219-1222. AR Denier. +IOHES REX, cross / DAMIATA, crowned facing head. Metcalf 203-205. Fine to VF. **Order as item # (SP223) \$60/£40**



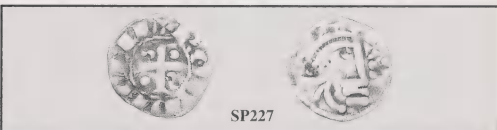
Cyprus. Hugh I. 1205-1218. AR Denier. +HUGO REX, cross with combinations of annulets, crescents and stars / +CYPRI, tower. Metcalf 634-635. Fine. **Order as item # (SP224) \$30/£20**



Cyprus. Henry I. 1218-1253. AR Denier. +HENRICVS, cross / +REX CYPRI, tower. Metcalf 644ff. Fine to VF.
Order as item # (SP225) \$45/£30



FRANCE, Burgundy. Hugh III-Eudes III-Hugh IV. 1162-1193-1218-1272. AR Denier. +VGO DVX BVRGNDIE, double crozier / +DIVIONENSIS, cross. Metcalf 574ff. Fine to VF.
Order as item # (SP226) \$12/£8



Celles. Robert I. 1178-1189. AR Denier. +ROB DE CELE, cross with "S" and pellets / Stylized head right. Metcalf 570. Fine.
Order as item # (SP227) \$30/£20



Déols-Châteauroux. William I. 1203-1233. AR Denier. +GUILERMVS, cross / DEDOLIS, Star of David with fleur de lis. Metcalf 572. Fine. **Order as item # (SP228) \$30/£20**

SPECIAL OFFER

Lot of ten AR Deniers of the Crusaders. Will include examples of Jerusalem, Cyprus and French Provincial, including types not listed in the above specials. Our choice, average Fine condition. **Order as item # (SP229) \$150/£100**

Golden Trade Dinar of Ethiopia

Trade coins have always been a popular area of numismatics. By definition they are coins which were produced primarily for use in commerce with other countries. Examples of trade coins range from the Levantine ducats of Venice to the pillar dollars of Latin America to the Maria Theresa taler of Austria. All of these coins and many others were produced as a medium of exchange which was acceptable in local trading areas. One of the first trade coins was struck in Ethiopia around 1100 AD for use in trade with the Arabic and Jewish merchants just across the Red Sea in Asia. Following the demise of the Christian Axumite kingdom of Ethiopia, barter was the primary form of trade within the region, but some form of currency was necessary for dealing with the Yemenites. The coin which was produced to serve this purpose was an imitation of the contemporary Yemeni gold dinar of Ali bin Muhammad minted at Zabid, struck in pale gold. Two hundred years later the Venetian ducat became the standard gold trade coin for the area, and local imitations of this coinage were also produced. No other coins were struck in Ethiopia for over 700 years.

The trade route from India to the Arabian Peninsula to the east coast of Africa was one of the most successful and important commercial links in the history of man. Spices, slaves and precious stones and metals were all part of the lucrative East India trade route. Over the years many trade coins were introduced and used in this economy including the Maria Theresa taler, the Venetian ducat, the Ottoman sultani and the Indian silver rupee, but the first trade coin was the Ethiopian gold dinar.

About fifteen years ago, following a series of earthquakes in Yemen, a hoard of gold coins was discovered. This hoard included about four hundred gold half dinars struck in the name of Queen Arwa, the granddaughter of Ali bin Muhammad, and dated AH 478 (1094 AD). About 100 of the Ethiopian trade dinars were also found in this hoard.



Ethiopia. Circa 1050 AD. AV Dinar. In imitation of the Yemen dinars of Ali bin Muhammad. Mitchiner, *World of Islam*, 536. Rare. We have obtained a very small quantity of these scarce pieces. Crude, choice VF.
Order as item # (SP230) \$165/£110

Trade coin of the Levant

The duchess of Dombes, Anne Maria Louise d'Orléans (1650-1693), issued a silver 5 Sols (1/12 Ecu) that achieved some renown as a coin of outstanding purity. It quickly became popular along the trade routes between Europe and the east, in some cases trading for double its nominal value. It came to be an important part of a Muslim bride's dowry. Other European trading centers, in France, France and elsewhere, took note of the situation and began striking close imitations of the "Grande Mademoiselle" for their own use. Types are known from Avignon, Monaco and Orange in France and Fosdinovo, Lucca, Loano and Tassarolo in Italy, among others. The 5 sols to some extent replaced the Venetian grosso as preferred trade coin in the east.



FRANCE, ITALY and the LEVANT, Imitation of the Dombes 5 Sols. "The Grande Mademoiselle". Draped bust right / Crowned arms; date after 1664. Good VF.
Order as item # (SP231) \$33/£22

Hungary

The plain of Hungary was occupied by the Magyars in the last decade of the ninth century. Magyar horsemen had been the scourge of half the countries of Christendom, and their raids had taken them, on occasion, the whole length of Italy and nearly to the English Channel. Hungarian silver denars date from the reign of St. Stephen, who adopted Christianity and received his crown and royal title from the Pope in the year 1000. These earliest coins took on designs of neighboring German and Bohemian pieces. In the 12th century geometric designs replaced the designs of the earlier issues. Hungarian coinage grew under successive rulers. In the fifteenth century the Virgin Mary, patron of Hungary, replaced St. Ladislav on many of the coins.



Andreas I. 1046-1061. AR Denar. +REX ANDREAS, long cross, wedges in angles / REGIA CIVITAS, long cross, wedges in the angles. Huszar 8; Rethy-Proboszt 11. As struck, EF.
Order as item # (SP232) \$90/£60

Jewish Moneyers

Jews played an important role in the monetary structure of medieval Europe. The Church's prohibition of interest (usury being defined as any interest) gave them exceptional opportunities. Jews were also outside the formal structure of feudal society. Metal cutting and engraving were old Jewish professions—it was a short step from being a goldsmith to cutting dies. After the Mongol onslaught of 1240, Bela IV had to rebuild the Hungarian economy. He turned to Jewish financiers in Vienna to help him with this project. During his reign and that of his son Stephen V, Hebrew letters appear on state currency, showing up on denars and obols. It has been speculated that these letters refer back to workshops under the control of various Jewish mintmasters.



Bela IV. 1235-1270. AR Obol. Crowned head facing, inscription around which ends with the hebrew letter 'Tsadi' / Eagle with spread wings standing left, looking right. Rethy-Proboszt 246. Toned VF. Order as item # (SP233) \$45/£30

Stephan V. 1270-1272. AR Obol. Crowned head left, inscription around / Two eagles standing facing outward, Jewish 'Aleph' between. Rethy-Proboszt 297. Toned VF.
Order as item # (SP234) \$45/£30

India

Chutu Lead Coins

These huge (30mm) and interesting lead coins from South West India were struck during the second century AD. They bear overtly Buddhist symbols, and as such are among the earliest forms of Buddhist art. The series is published by Mitchiner in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1983). We have acquired 20 of these unusual and seldom offered pieces which bear the matrilineal inscription "son of Queen Mula".



Chutus, Mula. c. 150 AD, Pb 30mm. Hill and inscription / tree and nandipada. About VF with normal oxidation.

Order as Item # (SP235) _____ \$60/£40

Kushano-Sassanian Empire

Shortly after Ardashir I overthrew the Parthian rulers of Persia he turned his attention to his eastern borders, to the Kushans. Vasudeva I was defeated, becoming a vassal of the Sassanian king, and the western provinces of the Kushan realm in Bactria and Gandhara became an autonomous border region under the rule of Sassanian nobles, titled the Kushanshahs. Sometime after 325 the Sassanian king Shapur II took direct control of the increasingly independent province, and the separate lineage of Kushanshahs ceased. Evidence for the sequence and absolute chronology of these rulers is fragmentary and sometimes contradictory. Their coinage provides the best evidence for the history of this obscure kingdom, and further research and new discoveries are helping to redefine our knowledge of the region. The small bronzes are selected from a small group of pieces of much better quality than heretofore seen on the market. They are nonetheless struck on typically small flans, and often many details of legend and types are off the flan. Often several pieces are necessary to reconstruct the complete coin type.



INDIA, Kushano-Sassanian Kings. Hormizd I. Circa 270-295 AD. Æ 15mm. Bactrian mint. Crowned bust wearing Sassanian style crown with lion's head / Fire altar with bust of god (Mithras?). Göbl 1052ff; Cribb 24; Carter 12. Good VF.

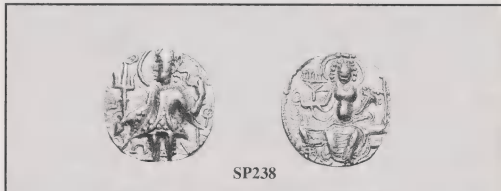
Order as item # (SP236) _____ \$60/£40

INDIA, Kushano-Sassanian Kings. Peroz II. Circa 300-325 AD. Æ 15mm. Bactrian mint. Crowned bust wearing horned Sassanian style crown / Fire altar with bust of god (Mithras?). Göbl 1081ff; Cribb 26; Carter 15. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP237) _____ \$60/£40

Kushan Empire

In about 160 BC conflicts amongst the peoples of the northern Kansu district led to the western migration of the Yueh Chi. Western historians referred to these people as the barbarian hordes from the Steppes. By 20 BC they had moved into the territory of the Indo-Greeks in northern Afghanistan. Five tribes settled this area. At the end of the first century BC one of the Yueh Chi princes in Sogdiana, the ruler of the Kushan principality, embarked on a career of conquest. Within a short period this prince had overthrown the other four princely states in Afghanistan and established the Kingdom of the Kushans.



Kushans. Time of Kanishka II & Vasudeva III. Circa 332-365 AD. AV Stater. King standing facing, holding trident in raised left hand, right hand lowered toward altar, above which is another trident / Goddess Ardasho enthroned facing. Göbl 559ff. Choice VF. An inexpensive piece of ancient gold.

Order as item # (SP238) _____ \$295/£195

The Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Gandhara Circa 870-1008

The Hindu Shahis Dynasty was founded early in the 9th century when Kallar, a Brahman minister, overthrew his master, the Zabulite King Lagaturman, and took the crown of Kabul. The Hindu Shahis were ejected out of Kabul by 870 and moved into Pakistan establishing their capital at Ohind. These coins are traditionally known as "bull and horseman" types for their standard design. For an excellent introduction and catalogue of the series, see Robert and Monica Tye's new book *Jitals* advertised on the first page of our book section (M171).

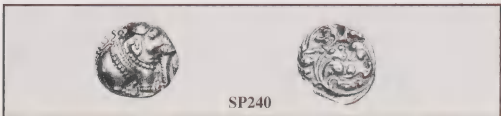


The Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Gandhara. Samanta Deva Series. Circa 870-1008 AD. AR Drachm. Mounted horseman with standard right / Humped bull seated left. Mitchiner, *Non-Islamic*, 117-120. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP239) _____ \$22/£15

The Western Gangas of the Mysore 11-12th Century AD

Anonymous coinage issued bearing the elephant crest of the Gangas.



Western Gangas. Circa 10-13th century. AV Pagoda. Caparisoned elephant standing right / Ornamental floral scroll. Mitchiner MNI 702. Near EF. Attractive design.
Order as item # (SP240) \$225/£150

Rupees, etc. from a collection

Selections from an old collection of Indian coinage, available in group lots. Each lot comprises a variety of Indian coins from the early medieval kingdoms, through the Mughals and their successors, and ending with the varied hammered issues of the Native States, with a few later machine struck pieces and coins from European possessions in India. Grading is from Fine to VF or better, most of the coins are in their original 2x2s with the collector's identification on them.

INDIA. 10 coins, including 4 silver rupees, Mughal and Native States, plus fractional silver and copper.

Order as item # (SP241) \$50/£35

These coins are from a true collection, not an accumulation, so there will be no duplication within each lot, and very little duplication between lots. Order several!

World of Islam

Islamic coinage extends over nearly fourteen centuries, and encompasses a region that extends from Spain and Morocco in the west to Malaya and Indonesia in the East. Islam emerged out of Arabia with a suddenness almost unparalleled in history. With no monetary traditions of its own, early Islamic coinage at first merely perpetuated pre-existing types of coins in the areas it conquered - Byzantine in the West, Sassanian in the East. Minor modifications were made: the mint name added in Greek or Arabic to the Byzantine prototypes, and the Sassanian emperor's name replaced by that of the Islamic Caliph or Governor. The result was the development of two parallel coinages, one in copper and gold, struck at mints in Syria, Palestine, Egypt and North Africa and known as Arab-Byzantine, the other almost entirely in silver, struck in Iraq and Iran, and known as Arab-Sassanian. Truly Islamic coinage arose as the Islamic Empire achieved its political and economic consolidation under the Umayyad Caliphate in the 7th Century AD.

Madina al-Salam Baghdad, the City of Peace

A traveller in the 16th century wrote of Baghdad "a town very populous and of great trafficke of strangers for that is the way to Persia, Turke and Arabia, and from thence doe goe Caravans for these and other places." Baghdad traces its origins back four thousand years. It was not until the 8th century AD that the town rose to a position of first rank, and became the most important city in Mesopotamia. So long as Mesopotamia remained a fertile land of gardens, whose fruitfulness could excite all who visited there, Baghdad was truly the land of peace and plenty. It was the home of wealthy merchants and learned scholars who flourished under enlightened caliphates. Under al-Amin (AH 193-198/809-813 AD) Baghdad rose to be the centre of Islam at a time when Islam represented the highest civilization in the West. Renowned for learning, famous for silks and for gorgeous tiled buildings, Baghdad became the city of Arabian Nights.....



SP242

The Abbasid Caliphate. Time of Al-Mahdi. AH 158-169/775-785 AD. AR Dirham. Mint of Madina al-Salam (Baghdad). "There is no God but God, who has no associate" in three lines from the Kalima / "Mohammed is the Prophet of God", "Caliph al-Mahdi". Mitchiner, *The World of Islam*, page 71, 159 for type; Album, *A Checklist of Popular Islamic Coins*, 215. EF **Order as item # (SP242) \$22/£15**

Umayyads of Spain

This dynasty was founded by Abd al-Rahman b. Mu'awiya b. Hisham who escaped from Syria during the Abbassid assault on his family in the mid 8th century. Repulsing a large Christian army sent by Charlemagne, he consolidated his power in Spain. The apogee of Umayyad power in Spain occurred under the rule of 'Abd al-Rahman III (AH 300-350/912-961 AD) who brought his power against the Christians in Leon & Navarre.



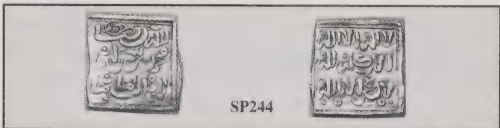
SP243

Umayyads of Spain. Time of 'Abd al-Rahman III and his sons. AH 300-399/912-1009 AD. AR Dirham. "There is no God but God, who has no associate" in three lines from the Kalima / "Caliph and Commander of the Faithful" in three lines. Mitchiner, *The World of Islam*, page 89, 324 for type; Album, *A Checklist of Popular Islamic Coins*, 350. VF.

Order as item# (SP243) \$30/£20

Spanish Imitations Muwahhid of North Africa & Spain

The Muwahhid settled in Spain during the 540's. Their realm at one point extended from a Spanish capital at Seville to a North African capital at Fas in Morocco. Weak and ineffective leadership amongst the Christian leaders in Spain left the Muwahhid to prosper until 1212 when combined forces from Castille, Navarre and Aragon defeated the Muwahhid and gave the Christians control over Andalusia. Residual Islamic pockets remained until the unification of Castille and Aragon in 1479, when Spanish forces moved into North Africa in efforts to bring Christianity to all.



SP244

SPANISH IMITATIONS of the Dirhams of the Muwahhid. Circa 13th-14th Century. AR Milares. In the style of the issues of the Muwahhid, but the letters lack proper calligraphy. Mitchiner, *The World of Islam*, page 114, 528ff; Album, *A Checklist of Popular Islamic Coins*, 498. Near EF. These pieces were accepted in Europe as a recognized coin, but due to the poor quality of the calligraphy, were not accepted in Islamic areas.

Order as item # (SP244) \$22/£15

THE KHAN OF KHANS THE JUST THE MOST MIGHTY GENGHIS KHAN

PLATE 1



SP245-1 @ \$3750/£2500



SP245-2 @ \$3750/£2500



SP245-3 @ \$3750/£2500



SP245-4 @ \$3750/£2500



SP245-5 @ \$2500/£1675

**Previously unpublished gold
dinars of
Genghis Khan**
(more on the next page)

Mongol Tribes

Genghis Khan was born Temujin, eldest son of Yesugai, chief of the Borjigid clan of the Mongols. Yesugai was poisoned by a rival tribe, and his son spent his adolescence in the wilderness, spurned by all the warring clans. By force of will he rallied his father's scattered supporters, and one by one overcame all the other clan chiefs. In 1206 a meeting of all the Mongol tribes led to his proclamation as "Khan of Khans" and his new name Genghis Khan. His first conquest were of the northern Chinese states of the Tangut and the Jurchen, capturing the Jurchen capital of Chung-tu (Peking) in 1214. By this time the expansionist Mongol empire had come to the attention of the Muslim lands in the west. An embassy from Persia arrived at the court of the Great Khan, offering peaceful relationships and trade in the name of the Khwarizmshah of Persia, Ala al-Din Muhammad. Genghis Khan replied in kind, sending the Persian representatives home with gifts and a further mission of Mongol nobles and traders. In what was surely one of the most wrong-headed schemes in history, the Persian governor of the border town of Otrar, with the complicity of a treacherous Ala al Din, seized the Mongol caravan, stole their possessions, and had them murdered. In 1219 the enraged Mongols destroyed Otrar, and, upon realizing the Persians had no effective forces to oppose them, went on to conquer the entire empire. Ala al Din died on the shores of the Caspian Sea in 1220, and the Mongols continued westward, overcoming in turn the defenses of the Russian principalities and the mounted knights of the kingdoms of Hungary and Poland. Only a dispute between Mongol commanders saved Germany and the rest of Europe from invasion. It could be said that Inalchuq, the hapless governor of an insignificant Iranian border town almost caused the destruction of western civilization!

The extraordinarily rare gold dinars of Ghazna, the only gold coins struck in the name of the great Khan, Genghis Khan, which indicate the mint and date, were struck at the last citadel held by the Khwarizmshahs, where Ala al-Din's son, Jalal al Din, attempted to rally his beaten forces. After a few initial successes, Jalal al Din's forces were overwhelmed by a host led by Genghis Khan himself in 1222. The Mongol leader was impressed by Jalal al Din's bravery and after destroying the Persian army allowed Jalal to flee to India, from where he continued to strike out at Mongol-occupied territory until his death in 1231. Upon the fall of Ghazna the occupants were divided into artisans and regular citizens, the former to be employed by the conquerors, the latter to be put to death. These gold coins were probably struck by Genghis Khan's direct order to mark the final defeat of Persian arms and the collapse of the empire. A more comprehensive article on these unique dinars by William Spengler will appear in an upcoming issue of the Oriental Society newsletter.

MONGOLS. Genghis Khan. Died 1227 AD. AV Dinar. Struck at Ghazna mint, AH 618 (1221/1222 AD). Reverse field in four lines- "The Khan of Khans, the Just, the Most Mighty Genghis Khan", marginal legend- "Struck at Ghazna in the year eight and ten and six hundred". Cf. Album 1964. These dinars appear to be only VF, but in fact show very little wear. They are very crudely struck, thus causing significant portions of the legends to be missing. The weights vary from 2.10 gm to 6.74 gm, and these dinars were probably struck as a convenient form of bullion, not as a circulating currency. This group actually saw little circulation, probably being hidden shortly after striking. The value of each individual piece is determined by the completeness of the name of Genghis Khan, the last line of the reverse field. **Order as item # (SP245-# at price listed)**

**THE KHAN OF KHANS
THE JUST
THE MOST MIGHTY
GENGHIS KHAN
PLATE 2**



SP245-7 @ \$2500/£1675



SP245-8 @ \$2250/£1500



SP245-9 @ \$2500/£1675



SP245-10 @ \$2250/£1500



SP245-11 @ \$2500/£1675



SP245-12 @ \$2250/£1500

**THE KHAN OF KHANS
THE JUST
THE MOST MIGHTY
GENGHIS KHAN
PLATE 3**



SP245-14 @ \$2500/£1675



SP245-15 @ \$2500/£1675



SP245-16 @ \$2250/£1500



SP245-18 @ \$3750/£2500



SP245-19 @ \$2500/£1675



SP245-20 @ \$2500/£1675

**THE KHAN OF KHANS
THE JUST
THE MOST MIGHTY
GENGHS KHAN
PLATE 4**



SP245-22 @ \$2250/£1500



SP245-23 @ \$2500/£1675



SP245-24 @ \$2250/£1500



SP245-25 @ \$2250/£1500



SP245-26 @ \$2500/£1675



SP245-28 @ \$2250/£1500

**THE KHAN OF KHANS
THE JUST
THE MOST MIGHTY
GENGHS KHAN
PLATE 5**



SP245-30 @ \$2250/£1500



SP245-31 @ \$2250/£1500



SP245-32 @ \$2500/£1675



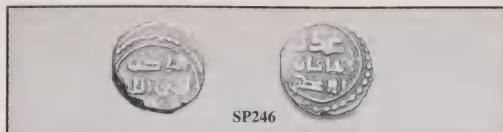
SP245-33 @ \$1400/£925



SP245-34 @ \$2500/£1675



SP245-35 @ \$2250/£1500



MONGOLS. Genghiz Khan. 1206-1227. Billon Dirhem. Khwarezm series. Struck in the name of the 'Khaqan'. Mitchiner, *World of Islam*, 1495. Crude VF.

Order as item # (SP246) _____ \$75/£50)

Italy

Milan

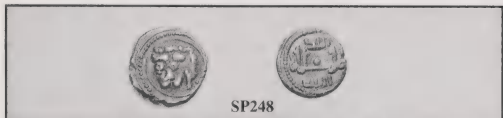


ITALY, Milan. Period of Henry III-V, Kings of France. 1039-1125. AR Denaro Scodellato. +IMPERATOR around HE-RIC-N / MEDIOLANV around cross. Castellotti 1. VF.

Order as item # (SP247) _____ \$22/£15

Sicily

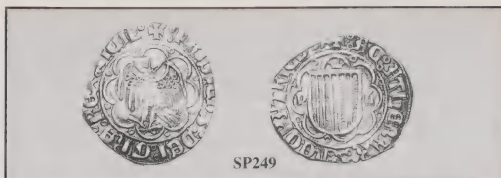
The weakness of Beneventum and the remaining Byzantine enclaves in the south laid open southern Italy and Sicily to invasion. Sicily was conquered first by the Muslims of North Africa, then in the 11th century by the Normans. Although the Norman invasion of England is most prominently featured in the history books, the nobles of Normandy also propelled themselves to glory in the Mediterranean. They first arrived in Salerno on Sicily and by 1071 the brothers Robert and Roger Guiscard had captured the last Byzantine stronghold of Bari. The following year Roger became the first count of Sicily, his son Roger II claiming the title of king in 1130. By this time the Normans had extensive holdings in Italy and Greece, in 1149 even sending a fleet against Constantinople. William II intended to marry Maria Comnenus, but the plans were never finalized. In 1185 he invaded the empire, ostensibly in support of a pretender to the throne, but really to seize Constantinople for himself. He reached Thessalonica, destroying that city before being pushed back. The last Norman King of Sicily, William III was deposed by Henry VI of Naples in 1194.



ITALY, Normans in Sicily. William II. 1166-1189. Æ Follero. Facing head of lion / Kufic inscription-"King William the Second". Spahr 118. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP248) _____ \$45/£30

The Hohenstaufen Dynasty seized control in 1194. They in turn were ousted by Charles I of Anjou. The Aragon Dynasty would rule Sicily for the next several hundred years. In Sicily the silver trade coin of the time was the *pierreale*. The *pierreale* was the equivalent of the *gigliato* which was being struck in southern Italy. These two coins circulated widely around the Mediterranean.



Sicily. Frederick the Simple. 1355-1377. AR *Pierreale*. FRIDRICVS DEI GRACIA REX SICILIE (and variations on) Eagle / +AC ATENARU NEOPATRI DUX (and variations on), Arms on shield of Aragon. Spahr, *Le Monete Siciliane*, Volume 2, 1-210. Choice VF.

Order as item # (SP249) _____ \$60/£40

Poland

Sigismund III — 1587-1632

The collapse of the Muscovite tsardom and the submersion of Germany into the thirty years' war presented Poland with an unprecedented opportunity of consolidating her position as the dominating power between central and eastern Europe. This was not achieved. Sigismund III, born and raised in Sweden, turned a blind eye to the problems of Poland trying to cling to his hereditary rights to the Swedish crown.



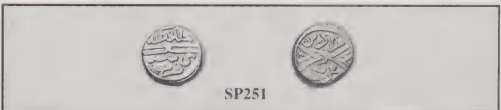
POLAND, Sigismund III. 1587-1632. AR 3 Groschen. Various mints and dates. Crowned bust of Sigismund right / III, above arms, GROS.ARG, arms and date. Gumowski 984ff. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP250) _____ \$33/£22

Turkey

Under the Ottomans

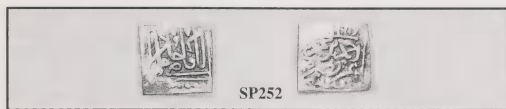
By the early 15th century the Ottoman Turks had created a true empire between the Timurid Mongols in the east and the western Christian world. The remaining Byzantine possessions in Greece were held at the sufferance of the Ottoman sultan, the emperors being regarded as tributary princes. Nonetheless, tense relations were the rule between sultan and emperor. Shortly after Murad II ascended the throne in 1421, Manuel II backed the efforts of two usurpers to destabilize the empire. Both opponents were crushed and after a brief siege of Constantinople and the devastation of the Morea, Manuel capitulated, conceding territory and tribute to Murad, and shortly thereafter abdicated in favor of his son John. Murad himself retired in 1444, leaving the empire to his son Mehmed II, but within a year he had to return to forestall a Hungarian invasion. Further disruptions kept him from his retirement until his death in 1451. Mehmed II's inauspicious first reign was more than compensated for by his second, when he eclipsed his father by finally taking Constantinople in 1453, ending the thousand year Byzantine empire.



OTTOMAN TURKS. Murad II, father of Mehmed II, the Conqueror. 1421-1444, 1445-1451. AR Akce. Curved lines with knot, "Murad, son of Mehmed", date AH 834 / Two parallel lines twisted in center, "Perpetuate his kingdom", "Struck at-". Sultan types 12-46. Lot of ten pieces from various mints, including Bursa, Edirne, Novar and Serez. VF.
Order as item #(SP251) **\$39/£26**

Tunisia

In 1529 Tunisia sought help from the Ottoman Empire in its struggles with Spain. From this point until 1830, Tunisia was part of the Ottoman Empire. In the early 18th century a small square silver coin was introduced: it was called a nasri. This coin was copied from local Berber issues. It was meant to gain ready acceptance by the local populace.



Tunisia. Ottoman Empire. Ahmed III. Circa 1703. AR Nasri. Design in imitation of the local coinage. KM 34. Toned VF.
Order as item #(SP252) **\$22/£15**

British Coinage

Celtic to Modern

The history of British coinage is long and varied. The first coins came to Britain from the Gallo-Belgic Tribes in the 2nd-1st centuries BC. These circulated throughout south and east England. Julius Caesar's expeditions to England brought the Celts into direct contact with Rome. By this time most of the local tribes were striking their own coinage. When Rome conquered Britain, her coinage became that of the Roman Empire. The first British Empire was founded by Carausius in 287 BC. From about 287 until 326 AD a Roman mint was present in Britain. The Roman government withdrew in the fifth century and with its withdrawal, the source for newly minted coins disappeared. Circulating coins were mutilated and heavily clipped. In the late sixth century, as the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms developed, a new coinage—the Scaet—became the standard denomination. By the mid 700's a new type of coin developed simultaneously in England and France. A broad, good silver penny became the Saxon and early Norman coin. Even the Viking invaders of the ninth century used this denomination. By the mid 1200's, some five hundred years after its introduction, the penny had fallen on hard times. Simultaneous to the development of the Gros Tournois in France under Louis IX and Philip IV, we see the introduction of the English Groat. The groat was the last of the great medieval designs. Under the Tudors, realistic portraits replaced the standardized medieval representations. This renaissance in British coin design was a little behind its Italian neighbors. Milled coinage became a permanent fixture under Charles II in 1662. Again, England was a hundred years behind in her coining techniques.

There are many useful books on British coins. We have listed a few below. See the booklist for more.

Seaby. **Coins of England and the United Kingdom.** 1996 Edition. Hardbound. 366 pages. Fully illustrated. Listing of all the major coin types of England from Celtic to modern times. The standard reference.
Order as item #(E168) **\$24.95**

Seaby, Peter. **The Story of British Coinage.** 1985. Hardbound. 250 pages. Introduction, historical outline, richly illustrated with excellent photographs, index. Interesting and recommended.
Order as item #(E113) **\$39.95**

Van Arsdell, R.D. **Celtic Coinage of Britain.** 1989. Hardbound. 584 pages, 54 plates. The long-awaited standard reference for this interesting series. Meticulous attention to detail. 800 coin types illustrated throughout the text. A complete set of plates at the end. An exceptional work on a complicated field. Winner of the IAPN 1990 Book of the Year Award. Essential reference for the collector of English or Celtic coins.
Order as item #(E102) **\$85.00**

The Gallic Wars

The Caesarean Invasions of 55-54 BC

Before the onset of the Roman invasions, Britain enjoyed a lively cross-channel trade. Large hoards of Gallic War staters have been found in Britain. These were apparently struck to finance the resistance against the Roman invaders.

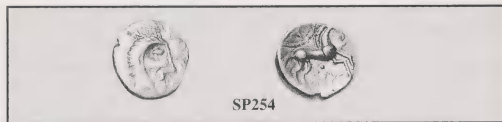


Celtic. Gallic War. Circa 60-55 BC. AV Stater. Blank / Disjointed horse right. Van Arsdell, Celtic Coinage of Britain, 54-56. Choice EF.
Order as item #(SP253) **\$495/£335**

Boudicca

Queen of the Iceni vs. Rome

The wife of the Iceni chieftan Prasutagus, Boudicca was enraged by Roman mistreatment of herself and her daughters after her husband's death. Inspired by her leadership, the Iceni led a general revolt of the Celtic tribes against Roman rule. The rebels sacked Camulodunum, London and Verulamium before being routed when they attacked the remaining Roman forces.



CELTIC, Iceni. Queen Boudicca. 61 AD. AR Unit. Stylized head right / Horse right. Van Arsdell 794; Seaby, 74. Fine.
Order as item #(SP254) **\$135/£90**

The First British Empire Carausius — 287-293 AD

Carausius, as a general under Maximianus, was in command of the fleet at Boulogne and was given the responsibility to clear the sea of Frankish and Saxon pirates. However, the life of the pirates appealed more to him. In fear of retaliation from Maximianus, he declared himself emperor and sailed for Britain. He landed in Britain in 287 AD and defeated the Roman forces. Maximianus attempted to regain control of Britain but

only succeeded in losing parts of Northern Gaul as well. Constantius took over the struggle from Maximianus and finally took Carausius' continental stronghold at Boulogne. Shortly thereafter, Carausius was murdered by his chief minister.



SP255

Carausius. 287-293 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. Seaby RCV 3556ff. This early British ruler is popular with collectors of both Roman and British coins. Our pieces, while a bit rough from the ravages of time, are quite presentable. Fine.

Order as item # (SP255) \$45/£30

Allectus 293-296 AD

Allectus himself was not equal to his predecessor, and the British empire quickly collapsed in 296 AD when Constantius I succeeded in landing troops on the island.



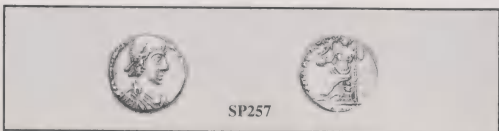
SP256

Allectus. 293-296 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Struck at London and other mints. Radiate bust right / Various reverse types. Sear RCV 3586ff. Near VF, typical crude work, not having been struck under optimum conditions.

Order as item # (SP256) \$95/£65

TIME OF KING ARTHUR Silver Currency of Post Roman Britain.

After the final withdrawal of Roman troops from Britain at the beginning of the fifth century AD, the Romanized Celtic population was left to fend for itself against the Germanic (Saxon) invasions. Arthur, probably a powerful warlord in early Britain, was one of these defenders. Without the Roman presence, local commerce lacked a continuing supply of new coinage, and no official British coinage was struck for another 200 years. Roman silver siliquae continued to circulate but were routinely clipped to remove silver from the edges. It is still a mystery to modern scholars whether clipping was carried out officially to a particular standard or whether the clipping was simply the private removal of silver for profiteering. We have acquired a group of these clipped siliquae, all struck in the fourth century AD in the reigns of Constantine II, Julian the Apostate, Theodosius I, Honorius, Arcadius, et al. While most no longer have the obverse legend, some can still be attributed to reign by portrait, reverse type or partial legends. An interesting illustration of how coinage circulated in the declining Roman world, the time of Arthur.



SP257

POST ROMAN BRITAIN. Time of King Arthur. Fourth century AR Siliqua, Fine - VF, clipped.

Order as item # (SP257) \$33/£22

Henry VIII — 1509-1547

Henry VIII is held in ill-regard by many for his debasement of England's gold and silver coins. His coinage changed little for the first seventeen years of his reign, but in 1526 under his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, a major currency reform took place. The system of gold coinage was adjusted in an attempt to curb its migration to the Continent. The silver coinage design was changed and a young portrait of Henry VIII was placed upon his new reduced-weight groat. This portrait of Henry shows the young king before the ravages of numerous marriages, ecclesiastical disputes, and excessive food and drink affected his life and looks.



SP258

Henry VIII. 1509-1547. AR Groat. 2nd Coinage (1526-1544). HENRIC VIII DI G REX AGL Z FRA, crowned bust right with long hair and the beginnings of jowls / Long cross superimposed on coat-of-arms of Henry. Seaby, *Coins of England*, 2337 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP258) \$225/£150

Selections from the Middleham Hoard.

Middleham in Yorkshire was the site of the largest find of English Civil War coins in 1993 when William Caygill uncovered three clay pots filled with over 5000 silver coins of English rulers from Edward VI to Charles I and crowns of the Lowlands. The hoard, declared Treasure Trove was examined and recorded by the British Museum and after representative samples were retained by Yorkshire and other museums the coins were then made available to the public. The coins offered here are shillings of Charles I and ducats of Brabant in the Spanish Lowlands, where queen Henrietta Maria was raising funds for her husband. The latest coins in the hoard suggest it was buried around 1647, and while representative of the numerous hoards lost in those tumultuous times it is unique in the number of foreign crowns found in it, and is suggestive of the support that Charles' cause found in Europe.

Charles I. 1625-1649. AR Shilling. Crowned bust left / Quartered arms, various mintmarks include bell, crown, tun and anchor. Seaby 2787ff. Fair-Fine, typical strike for these issues from the Civil War period.

Order as item # (SP259) \$33/£22

LOWLANDS, Brabant. Philip IV of Spain. AR Ducaton. Antwerp or Brussels mint. Dates between 1633 -1640. Bust of Philip right, in ruff and armor; mintmark: open hand or cherub's head / Crowned arms with lion supporters. Van Gelder-Hoc 329-1 or 329-3. VF.

Order as item # (SP260) \$225/£150



SP259



SP260

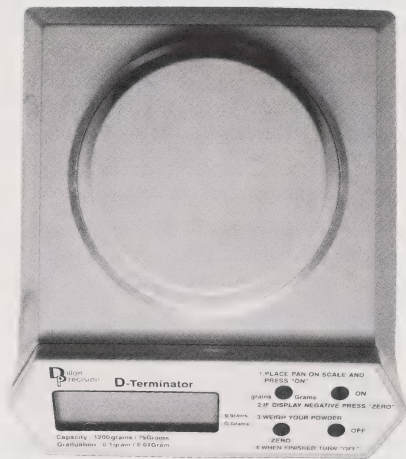
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The American Numismatic Society, with its professional staff and excellent research facilities, offers collectors the opportunity to delve as deeply into the mysteries of numismatics as time and desire permit. The Society safeguards one of the world's finest numismatic collections, which is especially strong in Ancient and medieval coinage. The ANS library is extremely comprehensive, and is accessible to the membership for research or simply for reading pleasure. An active publishing program also provides members with scholarly information.

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Gomes, Alberto. **Moedas Portuguesas E Do Território Portugues Antes Da Fundação Da Nacionalidade.** 1996. 693 pages, fully illustrated throughout. Blue cloth with dust cover. Covers everything from ancient times to modern with valuations. Very useful.

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Metcalf, D.M. **Coinage of the Crusades and the Latin East, in the Ashmolean Museum Oxford.** 1995. RNS Special Publication No. 28. xx, 366 pages, 48 plates. Hardbound with dust cover. Catalog of over 1200 coins of the Crusades and the Latin East, most illustrated, from the collection of the Ashmolean Museum. Includes an inventory of hoards and site finds. The standard reference for crusader coinage. Important.

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Remy, Bernard, in collaboration with Michel Amandry. **Chambéry Musée Savoisien. Catalogue des Monnaies Romaines d'Alexandrie (Egypte).** 1994. 84 pages, 18 plates, card covers. Catalog of 213 Alexandrian coins (mostly tetradrachms), all illustrated. All coins cross referenced to Dattari and Geissen. **\$45.00 (G1130)**

SNG Deutschland. Staaliche Münzsammlung München. 20. Heft. Ionien 1. 1995. Numbers 1-882, plates 1-29. Folio, card covers. **\$125.00 (GR274)**

SNG Sweden I, part 2. Sammlung Eric von Post. 1995. 33 plates cataloging 681 coins. This collection was recently sold at Sotheby's in London, and many of the coins cataloged in this SNG volume are currently on the market. **\$70.00 (GR272)**

GENERAL NUMISMATIC BOOKS

Archibald, M. and M. Cowell. **Metallurgy in Numismatics.** Volume 3. 1993. Hardbound with dust cover. 296 pages, 38 plates. **\$65.00 (X163)**

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Carson, R.A.G. **Mints, Dies and Currency. Essays Dedicated to the Memory of Albert Baldwin.** 1971. Hardbound. 336 pages, 23 plates. 18 articles by various experts on various numismatic fields. Includes: "The Dating and Arrangement of Hadrian's COS III," "The Sequence-marks on the Coinage of Carausius and Allectus," "The Shrewsbury Mint, 1249-1250," and more. **\$30.00 (X169)**

Cooper, Denis R. **The Art and Craft of Coinmaking.** A History of Minting Technology. 1988. Hardbound. 264 pages, 285 illustrations. An historical account of the tools and machines used to produce coins from the beginning of coinage to the present time. The first seven chapters have information relevant to ancient and medieval numismatics. Winner of the 1989 IAPN Book of the Year. **\$55.00 (X106)**

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Klawans, Zander H. **Handbook of Ancient Greek and Roman Coins.** 1995. 288 pages, illustrated throughout, card covers. A reprint of two works by Klawans, *An Outline of Ancient Greek Coins and Reading* and *Dating Roman Coins*, in one volume. These books have become standard introductory works, and now with both titles in one volume, this is an excellent introduction to ancient numismatics. The Greek section illustrates all the major types and includes brief descriptions on the historical background of the major cities. The Roman section explains how to read a Roman coin and includes brief biographical information on each of the rulers. A good introductory work. **\$10.95 (X207)**

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Kroh, Dennis. **Ancient Coin Reference Reviews.** 1993. Card covers. 107 pages, index. An updated compilation of the articles published in *The Celator* between November 1990 and September 1993. Dennis reviews and rates the standard and not so standard reference works for Greek, Roman Republic, Roman, Greek Imperial, Byzantine and Dark Ages numismatics. Very useful. **\$25.00 (X166)**

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Bopearachchi, Osmund. **Monnaies Gréco-Bactriennes et Indo-Grecques.** 1991. Card cover. 460 pages, 69 plates. The coins of the collection of Bibliothèque Nationale with additions from other sources. The latest work on this difficult series. French text. Important **\$145.00 (GR130)**

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Boutin, S. **Catalogue des Monnaies Grecques Antiques de l'Antienne Collection Pozzi.** 1979. Card cover. Two volumes. 290 pages, 202 plates. A catalog of the complete Pozzi collection, including 2500 coins not included in the Ars Classica sale. Every coin is illustrated and cross references to the Naville catalog are provided. **\$60.00 (GR173)**

Cahn, H.A., Mildenberg, L., Russo, R., and Voegtli, H. **Antikemuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig: Griechische Münzen aus Grossgriechenland und Sizilien.** 1988. Card cover. 276 pages, 571 coins cataloged and illustrated, 48 plates of enlargements. A beautiful collection now on permanent display at the Ludwig museum in Basel. Collection includes a large number of signed coins and all signatures are photographed and enlarged. **\$67.50 (GI110)**

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Kinns, P. **The Caprara Forgeries.** 1984. Hardbound. RNS Special publication 16. 59 pages, 8 plates. This publication documents 76 forgeries of Greek coins produced by Caprara in the 1820's, as well as 15 coins believed to have been produced by Caprara. **\$35.00** (GR206)

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